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IMPEACHMENT.

The Trial of the President Commenced in the Senate.

Gen. Butler's Opening Speech for the Prosecution.

The Managers Ready to Introduce the Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

The precious tickets were all used to-day. The spectators came at their leisure, however, and it was quite 1 o'clock before the bearers of the coveted pasteboard had all found their seats, but when found, it was worth while to make a note of it, because the galleries were fuller than on any previous day of the trial. The Senate met for legislative business at 11 o'clock, and took up the question of removing the political disabilities of Mr. RODERICK R. BUTLER, Radical Member of Congress from Tennessee, which was a dry subject for the aforesaid spectators, who buzzed their voices and fluttered their ribbons and flirted their fans until the elegant presiding officer of the Senate thought there was a gentle typhoon whistling all the leaves in Vallambrosa, and he was forced to repeat his warnings by the savage raps of his gavel, "That there was too much confusion in the galleries;" but the galleries bore the stupidity of the procedings with commendable patience, knowing that, like all other things, it would have an end. They employed the interim—I mean the ladies, of course, who were in their usual two-thirds majority—in scanning the new comers and their toilets, particularly here and there a new bonnet, frail *souvenir* of New-York's fashionable opening day, in quizzing with their opera glasses the Senators, the diplomats and the reporters, which liberty was reciprocated by several of the latter who esteem themselves eligible chances for some of the aforesaid young ladies, and in guessing whether the dignified Chief Justice would really appear personally in his gown, or by a piece of paper in the shape of another protest.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

At 12:30 waiting impatience was relieved by the usual message to the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial. The House promptly appeared in response to the summons, in that solemn procession of the Committee of the Whole, with the Father of the House at its head, which will be the daily routine henceforth to the end of the trial. The dispositions on the floor were substantially unchanged. The same faces were in the same places. The tables for the counsel were brought out a little further from the Chief Justice, so as to be in better view of the chamber and galleries. Here and there was the new face of a distinguished personage, entitled by privilege to the floor of the Senate. By the main door, CARL SHURZ, fresh from an interview with BISMARCK, and a distant view of the red Republican battle-groud of forty-eight and nine. He is chatting with Gen. HALBERT PAINE. The elegant gentleman and maimed hero of Port Hudson, close by, is Special Commissioner WELLS, weighing with statistical accuracy the effect of extreme political measures upon the revenue of the country. Coming modestly in by a side door is Col. MOORE, the President's confidential secretary. In the diplomatic gallery are the thoughtful faces of GEROLT and WETTERSTEDT, the able and old-time representatives of Prussia and Sweden, the business-like face and form of the new English Minister, EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., the French representative of His Majesty the Sultan, BLAQUE BEY, and Gen. THOMAS KIRBY SMITH, United States Consul at Panama, on apparently a permanent leave of absence. A hasty glance around the galleries reveals on the right, within the space of a brief triangle, Gen. DENT and Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, with Dr. SHARP, the Postmaster at Richmond, and brother-in-law to the General. Still further to the right Mrs. Senator MORGAN, and still further Ex-Congressman HART, of Rochester. On the left a bright, radiant array of women, four-fifths of whom are the families of Senators and Representatives. Such is the audience to-day, and until the ticket system is abandoned, such will be the audiences. On principle, and for the sake of personal comfort to those dispensing the tickets, that system ought to be abolished. For respectability of attendance and the preservation of order that system cannot be improved.

THE COURT CALLED TO ORDER.

The Chief Justice was promptly in his place at 1 o'clock. The usual formalities were quickly over, and the credulous people who expect foolish things of the sagacious Judge are reluctant to confess themselves disappointed, as he announces the Court ready for the next step in the case, which is the opening for the prosecution by Mr. Manager BUTLER. Immediately all attention is riveted on that gentleman. A pile of manuscript is before him, which indicates that the reading of the argument will divest it of much of the nervous and forcible style of the speaker's extempore efforts. The correspondents drop their pencils, for they know that their labor has been anticipated, and the errors of the telegraph guarded against by the advance transmission of a copy of the argument to New-York by mail last night. So you will have read it before it is delivered here, and the necessity for comment is obviated. The first hour is devoted chiefly to the chief indictment, covering the first article charging violation of the Tenure of Office act. It is an able, strong, dry presentation of the legal aspect of the case, and by 2 o'clock many in the galleries, disappointed because of the absence of the personal piquancy of BUTLER's usual style, begin to vacate their seats, but the attention of every lawyer and member of either House and Senate is riveted by the close, cogent reasoning of the speaker as he advances from article to article. By 2 o'clock and forty minutes Mr. BUTLER had reached the ninth article, and here began to manifest more of that biting sarcasm in which he is such an adept. He dissected the alleged designs of the President in sending for and consulting Gen. EMORY with an unsparing hand, but his powers of invective, ridicule and partisan fierceness were reserved for the pet creation of his own mind, the tenth article. Those who went away during the first hour because the argument was a dry, legal one, missed the most entertaining part of it. The President's utterances on that trip were never shown up in a light better calculated to portray and heighten their gross impropriety. BUTLER did his best, and at more than one point it was impossible to suppress an audible smile among the listeners, and at others there was a profound sensation at the bold, vindictive and extraordinary anathemas, hurled without mercy at the incumbent of the Presidential chair.

Just before 3 o'clock, Mr. BUTLER appearing considerably exhausted, Senator WILSON moved a recess of ten minutes, for which the speaker thanked him earnestly. Resuming his argument, he soon passed to the eleventh and last article, and shaped his conclusions into a formidable bulwark, designed to resist the onset of the defence. Whatever may be its nature, at three o'clock and forty-five minutes Mr. BUTLER concluded, thanking the Senators for their close attention, having been listened to throughout with the utmost patience and interest.

So far as I have heard any opinion expressed to-night it is to the effect that the effort of Mr. BUTLER more than meets the anticipations of his friends. But as it is before the public, to the extent of ten or fifteen of your solid columns, the public may read and judge.

Mr. BINGHAM immediately announced that the Managers were ready to proceed with their evidence if the Court should prolong its session to-night, and that Mr. WILSON was charged with the conduct of the examination. "Go on," "go on," said SUMNER and others. Thereupon Mr. WILSON proceeded to present the record evidence in the case—first, the oath of office of the President, regularly attested; second, the nomination of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War by President LINCOLN; third, the action of the Senate thereon; fourth, the message of the President of the 12th of December last, notifying the Senate of the suspension of the President, and giving his reasons therefor. As this was somewhat long, Mr. WILSON said he would not read it, unless insisted upon. "Read it," demanded Mr. STANBERY; "read it," echoed Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. Mr. WILSON began, and after getting about half through Mr. SHERMAN, at 4:20, being anxious to have the second conference report on the Tax bill acted upon, moved that the reading be suspended and the Court adjourn.

Mr. STANBERY then said they would waive the further reading of the message. The Court adjourned and the Senate went on with its legislative business.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

The trial of President JOHNSON on the impeachment charges presented by the House, was resumed in the Senate today. The hour for commencing proceedings having arrived, the President *pro tempore* vacated his seat in favor of the Chief Justice, and the Sergeant-at-arms made the proclamation commanding silence, and the President's counsel entered and took their seats as before.

At 12:35 o'clock, the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, who took their places, with the exception of Mr. STEVENS, who entered soon afterward, and took a seat slightly apart from the Managers' table.

The House of Representatives was then announced, and the members appeared, headed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, on the arm of the Clerk of the House, and were seated.

The minutes of the last day of the trial were then read.

Mr. BUTLER commenced his opening speech at 12:45 o'clock.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

The onerous duty has fallen to my fortune to present to you, imperfectly as I must, the several propositions of fact and law upon which the House of Representatives will endeavor to sustain the cause of the people against the President of the United States, now pending at your bar. The high station of the accused, the novelty of the proceeding, the quantity of the business, the importance of the questions to be presented to your adjudication, the possible momentous result of the issues, each and all must plead for me to claim your attention for as long a time as your patience may endure. Now, for the first time in the history of the world, has a nation brought before its highest tribunal its chief executive magistrate for trial and possible deposition from office, upon charges of maladministration of the powers and duties of that office. In other times, and in other lands, it has been found that despotisms could only be tempered by assassination, and nations living under constitutional governments even, have found no mode by which to rid themselves of a tyrannical imbecile, or faithless ruler, save by overturning the very foundation and framework of the government itself. And, but recently, in one of the most civilized and powerful governments of the world, from which our own institutions have been largely modeled, we have seen a nation submit for years to the rule of an insane King, because its constitution contained no method for his removal. Our fathers, more wisely, founding our Government, have provided for such and all similar exigencies a conservative, effective and practical remedy by the constitutional provision that the "President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other crimes and misdemeanors." The Constitution leaves nothing to implication, either as to the person on whom, or the body by whom, or the tribunal before which, or the offences for which, or the manner in which this high power should be exercised; each and all are provided for by express words of imperative command. The House of Representatives shall solely impeach, the Senate only shall try; and in case of conviction the judgment alone shall be removal from office, and disqualification for office, one or both.

These mandatory provisions became necessary to adapt a well-known procedure of the mother country to the institutions of the then infant Republic. But a single incident only of the business was left to construction, and that concerns the offences or incapacities which are the groundwork of impeachment. This was wisely done, because human foresight is inadequate, and human intelligence fails in the task of anticipating and providing for, by positive enactment, all the infinite gradations of human wrong and sin by which the liberties of a people and the safety of a nation may be endangered from the imbecility, corruption and unhallowed ambition of its rulers. It may not be uninstructive to observe that the framers of the Constitution, while engaged in their glorious and, I trust, ever-enduring work, had their attention aroused and their minds quickened most signally upon this very topic. In the previous year only, Mr. BURKE, from his place in the House of Commons, in England, had preferred charges for impeachment against WARREN HASTINGS, and three days before our Convention sat he was impeached at the bar of the House of Lords for misbehavior in office as the ruler of a people whose numbers were counted by millions. The mails were then bringing across the Atlantic, week by week, the eloquent accusations of BURKE, the gorgeous and burning denunciations of SHERIDAN in behalf of the oppressed people of India against one who had wielded over them more than regal power. May it not have been that the trial then in progress was the determining cause why the framers of the Constitution left the description of offences because of which the conduct of an officer might be inquired of to be defined by the laws and usages of Parliament, as found in the precedents of the mother country, with which our fathers were as familiar as we are with our own?

IMPEACHABLE OFFENCES.

In the light, therefore, of these precedents, what are impeachable offences under the provisions of our Constitution? To analyze, to compare, to reconcile these precedents is a work rather for the closet than the forum. In order, therefore, to spare your attention I have preferred to state the result to which I have arrived, and that you may see the authorities and discussions, both in this country and in England, from which we deduce our propositions, so far as applicable to this case, I pray leave to lay before you, at the close of my argument, a brief of all the precedents and authorities upon this subject in both countries, for which I am indebted to the exhaustive and learned labors of my friend, Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Ohio, member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in which I fully concur, and which I adopt. We define, therefore, an impeachable high crime or misdemeanor to be one, in its nature or consequences, subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of government, or highly prejudicial to the public interest, and this may consist of a violation of the Constitution, of law, of an official oath, or of duty, by an act committed or omitted, or without violating a positive law by the abuse of discretionary powers from improper motives, or for any improper purpose.

The first criticism which will strike the mind on a cursory examination of this definition is that some of the enumerated acts are not within the common law definition of crimes. It is but common learning that in the English precedents the words "high crimes and misdemeanors" are universally used; but any malversation in office, highly prejudicial to the public interest, or subversive of some fundamental principle of government by which the safety of a people may be in danger, is a high crime against the nation, as the term is used in parliamentary law. HALLAM, in his *Constitutional History of England*, certainly deduces this doctrine from the precedents, and especially Lord DANBY, case 11, State trials 600, of which he says:

The Commons, in impeaching Lord DANBY, went a great way towards establishing the principle that no Minister can shelter himself behind the throne by pleading obedience to the orders of his Sovereign. He is answerable for the justice, the honesty, the utility of all measures emanating from the Crown, as well as for their legality: and thus the Executive Administration is, or ought to be, subordinate in all great matters of policy to the superintendence and virtual control of the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. CHRISTIAN, in his notes to the Commentaries of BLACKSTONE, explains the collocation and use of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors," by saying: When the words "high crimes and misdemeanors" are used in prosecutions by impeachment, the words "high crimes" have no definite signification, but are used merely to give greater solemnity to the charge. A like interpretation must have been given by the framers of the Constitution, because a like definition to ours was in the mind of Mr. MADISON, to whom more than to any other we are indebted for the phraseology of our Constitution, for, in the first Congress, when discussing the power to remove an officer by the President, which is one of the very material questions before the Senate at this moment, he uses the following words:

The danger consists mainly in this; that the President can displace from office a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it. In the first place he will be impeachable by the House for such an act of maladministration, for I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.

Strengthening this view, we find that within ten years afterward impeachment was applied by the very men who framed the Constitution to the acts of public officers, which, under no common-law definition, could be justly called crimes or misdemeanors, either high or low. Leaving, however, the correctness of our proposition to be sustained by the authorities we furnish, we are naturally brought to the consideration of the method of the procedure and the nature of the proceedings in cases of impeachment, and the character and powers of the tribunal by which high crimes and misdemeanors are to be adjudged or determined.

THE SENATE NOT A COURT—THE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

One of the important questions which meets us at the outset is: Is this proceeding a trial, as that term is understood, so far as relates to the rights and duties of a court and jury upon an indictment for crime? Is it not rather more in the nature of an inquest office? The Constitution seems to have determined it to be the latter, because, under its provisions the right to retain and hold office is the only subject that can be finally adjudicated; all preliminary inquiry being carried on solely to determine that question and that alone. All investigations of fact are in some sense trials, but not in the sense in which the word is used by courts.

Again, as a correlative question: Is this body, now sitting to determine the accusation of the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, the Senate of the United States, or a court? I trust, Mr. President and Senators, I may be pardoned for making some suggestions upon these topics, because to us it seems these are questions not of forms, but of substance. If this body here is a court in any manner as contra-distinguished from the Senate, then we agree that many if not all the analogies of the procedures of courts must obtain; that the common law incidents of a trial in court must take place; that you may be bound in your proceedings and adjudication by the rules and precedents of the common statute law; that the interest, bias, or preconceived opinions or affinities to the party, of the Judges, may be open to inquiry, and even the rules of order and precedents in courts shall have effect; that the Managers of the House of Representatives must conform to those rules as they would be applicable to public or private prosecutors of crime in courts, and that the accused may claim the benefit of the rule in criminal cases, that he may only be convicted when the evidence makes the fact clear beyond reasonable doubt, instead of by a preponderance of the evidence.

We claim and respectfully insist that this tribunal has none of the attributes of a judicial court as they are commonly received and understood. Of course, this question must be largely determined by the express provisions of the Constitution, and in it there is no word, as is well known to you, Senators, which gives the slightest coloring to the idea that this is a court, save that in the trial of this particular respondent the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court must preside. But even this provision can have no determining effect upon the question, because, is not this the same tribunal in all its powers, incidents and duties, when other civil officers are brought to its bar for trial, when the Vice-President (not a judicial officer,) must preside? Can it be contended for a moment that this is the Senate of the United States when sitting on the trial of all other officers, and a court only when the President is at the bar? Solely because in this case the Constitution has designated the Chief Justice as the presiding officer? The fact that Senators are sitting for this purpose on oath or affirmation does not influence the argument, because it is well understood that that was but a substitute for the obligation of honor under which, by the theory of the British Constitution, the peers of England were supposed to sit in like cases. A peer of England makes answer in a court of chancery upon honor, where a common person must answer upon oath. But our fathers, sweeping away all distinctions of caste, required every man alike, acting in a solemn proceeding like this, to take an oath. Our Constitution holds all good men alike honorable and entitled to honor.

The idea that this tribunal was a court seems to have crept in because of the analogy of similar proceedings in trials before the House of Lords. Analogies have ever been found deceptive and illusory. Before such analogy is invoked, we must not forget that the Houses of Parliament at first, and latterly the House of Lords, claimed and exercised jurisdiction over all crimes, even when the punishment extended to life and limb. By express provision of our Constitution all such jurisdiction is taken from the Senate, and "the judicial power of the United States is vested in the Supreme Court and such inferior courts as from time to time Congress may ordain and establish. We suggest, therefore, that we are in the presence of the Senate of the United States convened as a Constitutional tribunal, to inquire into and determine whether ANDREW JOHNSON, because of malversation in office, is longer fit to retain the office of President of the United States, or hereafter to hold any office of honor or profit. I respectfully submit that thus far your mode of proceeding has no analogy to that of a court. You issue a summons to give the respondent notice of the case pending against him; you do not sequester his person; you do not require his personal appearance, even; you proceed against him, and will go on to determine his cause in his absence, and make the final order therein? How different is each step from those of ordinary criminal procedure. A Constitutional tribunal solely, you are bound by no law, either statute or common, which may limit your Constitutional prerogative. You consult no precedents save those of the law and custom of parliamentary bodies. You are a law unto yourselves, bound only by the natural principles of equity and justice, and that *salus populi suprema est lex*. Upon these principles and parliamentary law no Judges can aid you, and indeed in late years the Judges of England in the trial of impeachment, declined to speak to a question of parliamentary law, even at the request of the House of Peers, although they attended on them in their robes of office.

Nearly five hundred years ago, in 1388, the House of Lords resolved, in the case of Belknap and the other Judges, "That these matters, when brought before them, shall be discussed and adjudged by the course of Parliament, and not by the civil law, nor by the common law of the land, used in other inferior courts." And that resolution, which was in contravention of the opinion of all the Judges of England, and against the remonstrance of RICHARD II., remains the unquestioned law of England to this day.

THE RIGHT OF CHALLENGE DENIED.

Another determining quality of this tribunal, distinguishing it from a court and the analogies of ordinary legal proceedings, and showing that it is a Senate only, is, that there can be no right of challenge by either party to any of its members for favor, malice, affinity, or interest. This has been held from the earliest times in Parliament, even when that was the high judicature of the realm, sitting to punish all crimes against the peace. In the case of the Duke of Somerset, (1 Howell's State Trials, p. 521,) as early as 1551, it was held that the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Northampton and the Earl of Pembroke, for an attempt upon whose lives Somerset was on trial, should sit in judgment upon him against the objection of the accused, because "a peer of the realm might not be challenged." Again, the Duke of Northumberland, (*ibid*, first State Trials, p. 765.) Marquis of Northampton and Earl of Warwick, on trial for their lives, A. D. 1553, before the Court of the Lord High Steward of England, being one of the prisoners, inquired whether any such persons as were equally culpable in that crime, and those by whose letters and commandments he was directed in all his doings, might be his judges, or pass upon his trial at his death. It was answered that, "If any were as deeply to be touched as himself in that case, yet as long as no attainder of record were against them, they were nevertheless persons able in the law to pass upon any trial, and not to be challenged therefor, but at the Prince's pleasure. Again, on the trial of Earls of Essex and Southampton (Ibid., 1 State Trials, p. 1,335) for high treason, before all the Justices of England, A. D. 1600, the Earl of Essex desired to know of my Lord Chief Justice whether he might challenge any of the peers or no. Whereunto the Lord Chief Justice answered, "No." Again, in Lord AUDLEY's case, (ibid., 3 State Trials, page 402, A. D. 1631,) it was questioned whether a peer might challenge his peers, as in the case of common jurats. It was answered by all the judges, after consultation, "he might not." [This case is of more value because it was an indictment for being accessory to rape upon his own wife, and had no political influence whatever.] The same point was ruled in the Countess of Essex's case, on trial for treason. (Moore's Reports, 621.) In the Earl of Portland's case, A. D. 1701, (ibid, State Trials, page 288,) the Commons objected that Lord SOMMERS, the Earl of Oxford and Lord HALIFAX, who had been impeached by the Commons before the House of Lords, for being concerned in the same acts for which Portland was being brought to trial, voted and acted with the House of Lords in the preliminary proceedings of said trial, and were upon a committee of conference in relation thereto. But the lords, after discussion, solemnly resolved "that no lord of Parliament, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, can be precluded from voting on any occasion except on his own trial." In the trial of Lord Viscount MELVILLE, A. D. 1806, (ibid, 29 State Trials, page 1,382,) some observations having been made as to the possible bias of some portion of the peers by the counsel for defendant, Mr. WHITBREAD, one of the Managers on the part of the Commons, answered as follows:

"My Lords, as to your own court, something has been thrown out about the possibility of a challenge. Upon such a subject it will not be necessary to say more than this, which has been admitted—that an order was given by the House of Commons to prosecute Lord MELVILLE in a court of law where he would have the right to challenge his jurors. * * * What did the noble Viscount then do by the means of one of his friends? * * * From the mouth of that learned gentleman came at last the successful motion 'that HENRY, Viscount of Melville, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.' I am justified, then, in saying that he is here by his own option. * * * But, my Lords, a challenge to your Lordships! Is not every individual Peer the guardian of his own honor?"

In the trial of WARREN HASTINGS the same point was ruled, or, more properly speaking, taken for granted, for of the more than 170 Peers who commenced the trial, but 29 sat and pronounced the verdict at the close; and some of those were Peers created since the trial began, and had not heard either the opening or much of the evidence; and during the trial there had been by death, succession, and creation, more than 180 changes in the House of Peers, who were his judges.

We have abundant authority, also, on this point, in our own country. In the case of Judge PICKERING, who was tried March, 1804, for drunkenness in office, although undefended in form, yet he had all his rights preserved. This trial being postponed a session, three Senators—SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland, ISRAEL SMITH, of Vermont, and JOHN SMITH, of New-York,—who had all been members of the House of Representatives, and there voted in favor of impeaching Judge PICKERING, were Senators when his trial came off. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, raised the question asking to be excused from voting. Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, declared

"He would not be influenced from his duty by any false delicacy; that he, for his part, felt no delicacy upon the subject; the vote he had given in the other House to impeach Judge PICKERING would have no influence upon him in the Court; his constituents had a right to his vote, and he would not by any act of his deprive, or consent to deprive, them of that right, but would claim and exercise it upon this as upon every other question that might be submitted to the Senate while he had the honor of a seat."

A vote being had upon the question, it was determined that these gentlemen should sit and vote on the trial. This passed in the affirmative by a vote of 19 to 7, and all the gentlemen sat and voted on every question during the trial. On the trial of SAMUEL CHASE before the Senate of the United States, no challenge was attempted, although the case was decided by an almost strict party vote in high party times, and doubtless many of the Senators had formed and expressed opinions upon his conduct. That arbitrary Judge, but learned lawyer, knew too much to attempt any such futile movement as a challenge to a Senator. Certain it is that the proprieties of the occasion were not marred by the worse that anomalous proceeding of the challenge of one Senator to another, especially before the defendant had appeared. Nor did the Managers exercise the right of challenge, although Senators SMITH and MITCHELL, of New-York, were members of the Senate on the trial, and voted not guilty on every article, who had been members of the House when the articles were found, and had there voted steadily against the whole proceeding.

Judge PECK's case, which was tried in 1831, affords another instance in point. The conduct of Judge PECK had been the subject of much animadversion and comment by the public, and had been for four years pending before the Congress of the United States before it finally came to trial. It was not possible but that many of the Senate had both formed and expressed opinions upon PECK's proceedings, and yet it never occurred to that good lawyer to make objection to his triers. Nor did the Managers challenge, although WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, was a member of the Committee of the House of Representatives to whom the petition for impeachment was referred, and which, after examination, reported thereon "leave to withdraw," and SPRAGUE, of Maine, voted against the proceedings in the House, while LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, voted for them. All of these gentlemen sat upon the trial, and voted as they did in the House. A very remarkable and instructive case was that of Judge ADDISON, of Pennsylvania, in 1804. There, after the articles of impeachment were framed, the trial was postponed to another session of the Legislature. Meanwhile, three members of the House of Representatives, who had voted for the articles of impeachment, were elected to the Senate and became the triers of the articles of impeachment, of which they had solemnly voted the respondent to be guilty. To their sitting on the trial Judge ADDISON objected, but after an exhaustive argument his objection was overruled, 17 to 6. Two of the minority were the gentlemen who had voted him guilty, and who themselves objected to sitting on the trial. Thus stands the case upon authority. How does it stand upon principle? In a conference held in 1691, between the Lords and Commons, on a proposition to limit the number of judges, the Lords made answer:

"That in the case of impeachment, which are the groans of the people, and for the highest crimes, and carry with them a greater supposition of guilt than any other accusation, there all the Lords must judge."

There have been many instances in England where this necessity, that no peer be excused from sitting on such trials, has produced curious results. Brothers have sat upon the trials of brothers, fathers upon the trials of sons and daughters, uncles upon the trials of nephews and nieces, no excuse being admitted. One, and a most peculiar and painful instance, will suffice upon this point to illustrate the strength of the rule. In the trial of ANNE BULLEN, the wife of one sovereign of England, and the mother of another, her father, Lord ROCHEFORT, and her uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, sat as judges and voted guilty, although one of the charges against the daughter and niece was a criminal intimacy with her brother, the son and nephew of the judges.

It would seem impossible that in a proceeding before such a tribunal so constituted there could be a challenge, because, as the number of triers is limited by law, and as there are not now, and never have been, any provisions either in England or in this country for substituting another for the challenged party, as a talesman is substituted in a jury, the accused might escape punishment altogether by challenging a sufficient number to prevent a quorum, or the accusers might oppress the respondent by challenging all persons favorable to him until the necessary unanimity for conviction was secured. This proceeding being but an inquest of office, and, except in a few rare instances, always partaking, more or less, of political considerations, and required to be discussed, before presentation to the triers, by the coördinate branch of the Legislature, it is impossible that Senators should not have opinions and convictions upon the subject-matter more or less decidedly formed before the case reached them. If, therefore, challenges could be allowed because of such opinions, as in the case of jurors, no trial could go forward, because every intelligent Senator could be objected to upon one side or the other. I should have hardly dared to trouble the Senate with such minuteness of citation and argument upon this point, were it not that certain persons and papers outside of this body, by sophistries drawn from the analogies of the proceeding in courts before juries, have endeavored, in advance, to prejudice the public mind, but little instructed in this topic, because of the infrequency of impeachments, against the legal validity and propriety of the proceedings upon this trial, I may be permitted, without offence, further to state that these and similar reasons have prevented the Managers from objecting, by challenge or otherwise, to the competency of one of the triers of near affinity to the accused. We believe it is his right, nay, his duty to the State he represents, to sit upon the trial as he would upon any other matter which should come before the Senate. His seat and vote belong to his constituents, and not to himself, to be used according to his best judgment upon every grave matter that comes before the Senate.

Again, as political considerations are involved in this trial, raising questions of interest to the constituents of every Senator, it is his right and duty to express himself as fully and freely upon such questions as upon any other, even to express a belief in the guilt or innocence of the accused, or to say he will sustain him in the course he is taking, although he so says after accusation brought.

Let me illustrate. Suppose that after this impeachment had been voted by the House of Representatives, the constituents of any Senator had called a public meeting to sustain the President against what they were pleased to term the "tyrannical acts of Congress toward him in impeaching him," and should call upon their Senators to attend and take part in such meeting, I do not conceive that it would or ought to be legally objected against him as a disqualification to sit upon this trial upon the principles I have stated, if he should attend the meeting, or favor the object, or if his engagements in the Senate prevented his leaving, I have not been able to find any legal objection in the books to his writing a letter to such meeting, containing, among other things, statements like the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 24, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: My public and professional engagements will be such on the 4th of March that I am reluctantly compelled to decline your invitation to be present and address the meeting to be held in your city on that day. * * * That the President of the United States has sincerely endeavored to preserve these [our free institutions] from violation, I have no doubt, and I have, therefore, throughout the unfortunate difference of opinion between him and Congress, sustained him. And this I shall continue to do so long as he shall prove faithful to duty. With my best thanks for the honor you have done me by your invitation, and regretting that it is not in my power to accept it,

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

We should have as much right to expect his vote on a clearly proven case of guilty as had King HENRY VIII. to hope for the vote of her father against his wife. He got it. King HENRY knew the strength of his case, and we know the strength of ours against this respondent. If it be said that this is an infelicity, it is a sufficient and decisive answer that it is the felicity of a precise constitutional provision, which provides that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and the only security against bias or prejudice on the part of any Senator is that two-thirds of the Senators present are necessary for conviction. To this rule there is but one possible exception, founded on both reason and authority, that a Senator may not be a judge in his own case. I have thought it necessary to determine the nature and attributes of the tribunal before we stand to the scope and meaning of the accusation before it.

THE REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The first eight articles set out in several distinct forms the acts of the respondent in removing Mr. STANTON from office, and appointing Mr. THOMAS, *ad interim*, differing in legal effect in the purposes for which, and the intent with which either or both of the acts were done, and the legal duties and rights infringed, and the acts of Congress violated in so doing. All the articles allege these acts to be in contravention of his oath of office, and in disregard of the duties thereof. If they are so, however, the President might have the power to do them under the law; still, being so done, they are acts of official misconduct, and, as we have seen, impeachable. The President has the legal power to do many acts which, if done in disregard of his duty, or for improper purposes, then the exercise of that power is an official misdemeanor. *Exempli gratia* he has the power of pardon if, exercised in a given case for a corrupt motive, as for the payment of money, or wantonly pardoning all criminals, it would be a misdemeanor. Examples might be multiplied indefinitely.

Article first, stripped of legal verbiage, alleges that having suspended Mr. STANTON and reported the same to the Senate, which refused to concur in the suspension, and STANTON having rightfully resumed the duties of his office, the respondent, with knowledge of the facts, issued an order which is recited for STANTON's removal, with intent to violate the act of March 2, 1867, to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, and with the further intent to remove STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, then in the lawful discharge of its duties, in contravention of said act without the advice and consent of the Senate and against the Constitution of the United States.

Article second charges that the President, without authority of law, on the 21st of February, 1868, issued a letter of authority to LORENZO THOMAS to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate being in session, in violation of the Tenure of Office act, and with intent to violate it and the Constitution, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary of War.

Article third alleges the same act as done without authority of law, and alleges intent to violate the Constitution.

Article four charges that the President conspired with LORENZO THOMAS, and divers other persons, with intent, by *intimidation and threats*, to prevent Mr. STANTON from holding the office of Secretary of War, in violation of the Constitution and of the act of July 31, 1861.

Article five charges the same conspiracy with THOMAS to prevent Mr. STANTON's holding, and thereby to prevent the execution of the Civil Tenure act.

Article six charges that the President conspired with THOMAS to seize and possess the property under the control of the War Department by force, in contravention of the act of July 31, 1861, and with intent to disregard the Civil Tenure act.

Article seven charges the same conspiracy, with intent only to violate the Civil Tenure of Office act.

Articles third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh may be all considered together, as to the proof to support them.

It will be shown that, having removed STANTON and appointed THOMAS, the President sent THOMAS to the War Office to obtain possession; that having been met by STANTON with a denial of his rights, THOMAS retired, and after consultation with the President, THOMAS asserted his purpose to take possession of the War Office by force, making his boast in several public places of his intention so to do, but was prevented by being promptly arrested by process from the Court. This will be shown by the evidence of Hon. M. VAN HORN, a member of the House, who was present when the demand for possession of the War Office was made by Gen. THOMAS, already made public. By the testimony of Hon. Mr. BURLEIGH, who, after that, on the evening of the 21st of February, was told by THOMAS that he intended to take possession of the War Office by force the following morning, and invited him up to see the performance. Mr. BURLEIGH attended, but the act did not come off, for THOMAS had been arrested and held to bail. By THOMAS boasting at Willard's Hotel, on the same evening, that he should call on Gen. GRANT for military force to put him in possession of the office, and he did not see how GRANT could refuse it.

Article eight charges that the appointment of THOMAS was made for the purpose of getting control of the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and Department of War.

In addition to the proof already adduced, it will be shown that after the appointment of THOMAS, which must have been known to the members of his Cabinet, the President caused a formal notice to be served on the Secretary of the Treasury, to the end that the Secretary might answer the requisitions for money of THOMAS, and this was only prevented by the firmness with which STANTON retained possession of the books and papers of the War Office. It will be seen that every fact charged in article one is admitted by the answer of the respondent. The intent is also admitted as charged; that is to say, to set aside the Civil Tenure of Office act, and to remove Mr. STANTON from the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and, if not justified, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution itself.

The only question remaining is, does the respondent justify himself by the Constitution and laws? On this he avers, that by the Constitution there is

"Conferred on the President, as a part of the Executive power, the power at any and all times of removing from office all Executive officers for cause, to be judged of by the President alone; and that he verily believes that the executive power of removal from office, confided to him by the Constitution, as aforesaid, includes the power of suspension from office indefinitely."

Now these offices so vacated must be filled, temporarily, at least, by his appointment, because Government must go on; there can be no interregnum in the execution of the laws in an organized government; he claims, therefore, of necessity, the right to fill their places with appointments of his choice, and that this power cannot be restrained or limited in any degree by any law of Congress, because, he avers:

"That the power was conferred, and the duty of exercising it in fit cases was imposed on the President by the Constitution of the United States, and that the President could not be deprived of this power, or relieved of this duty, nor could the same be vested by law in the President and the Senate jointly, either in part or whole."

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

This, then, is the plain and inevitable issue before the Senate and the American people: Has the President, under the Constitution, the more than kingly prerogative at will to remove from office and suspend from office indefinitely all Executive officers of the United States, either civil, military or naval, at any and all times, and fill the vacancies with creatures of his own appointment, for his own purposes, without any restraint whatever, or possibility of restraint, by the Senate or by Congress, through laws duly enacted? The House of Representatives, in behalf of the people, join this issue by affirming that the exercise of such powers is a high misdemeanor in office. If the affirmative is maintained by the respondent, then, so far as the first eight articles are concerned—unless such corrupt purposes are shown as will of themselves make the exercise of a legal power a crime—the respondent must go, and ought to go, quit and free. Therefore, by these articles, and the answers thereto, the momentous question, here and now, is raised, whether the Presidential office itself (if it has the prerogatives and power claimed for it) ought, in fact, to exist as a part of the constitutional government of a free people, while by the last three articles the simpler and less important inquiry is to be determined whether ANDREW JOHNSON has so conducted himself that he ought longer to hold any constitutional office whatever. The latter sinks to merited insignificance compared with the grandeur of the former. If that is maintained, then a right and power hitherto unclaimed and unknown to the people of the country is engrafted on the Constitution, most alarming in its extent, most corrupting in its influence, most dangerous in its tendencies, and most tyrannical in its exercise. Whoever, therefore, votes "not guilty" on these articles, votes to enchain our free institutions, and to prostrate them at the feet of any man, who, being President, may chose to control them. For this most stupendous and unlimited prerogative the respondent cites no line, and addresses no word of constitutional enactment—indeed, he could not, for the only mention of removal from office in the Constitution is as a part of the judgment in case of impeachment, and the only power of appointment is by nomination to the Senate of officers to be appointed by their advice and consent, save a qualified and limited appointment by the President when the Senate is not in session. Whence, then, does the respondent by his answer claim to have derived this power? I give him the benefit of his own words, "that it was practically settled by the first Congress of the United States." Again, I give him the benefit of his own phrases as set forth in his message to the Senate on the 2d of March, 1867, made a part of his answer: "The question was decided by the House of Representatives by a vote of 34 to 20, (in this, however, he is mistaken) and in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-President." In the same answer he admits that before he undertook the exercise of the most dangerous and stupendous power, after seventy-five years of study and examination of the Constitution by the people living under it, another Congress has decided that there was no such unlimited power. So that he admits that his tremendous power which he claims from the legislative construction of one Congress by a vote of 34 to 20 in the House, and a tie vote in the Senate, has been denied by another House, of more than three times the number of members, by a vote of 133 to 37; and by a Senate of more than double the number of Senators by a vote of 38 to 10, and this, too, after he had presented to them all the arguments in its favor that he could adduce to sustain his claim of power, If he derives this power from the practical settlement of one Congress of a legislative construction of the constitutional provisions, why may not such construction be as practically settled more authoritively by the unanimity of another Congress, yes, as we shall see, of many other Congresses?

The great question, however, still returns upon us—whence comes this power? how derived or conferred? Is it unlimited and unrestrained, illimitable and unrestrainable, as the President claims it to be? In presenting this topic, it will be my duty, and I shall attempt to do nothing more, than to state the propositions of law, and the authorities to support them, so far as they may come to my knowledge, leaving the argument and illustrations of the question to be extended in the close, by abler and better hands. If a power of removal in the Executive is found at all in the Constitution, it is admitted to be an implied one, either from the power of appointment, or because "the Executive power is vested in the President." Has the Executive power granted by the Constitution by these words any limitations? Does the Constitution invest the President with all Executive power, prerogatives, privileges and immunities enjoyed by Executive officers of other countries—kings and emperors—without limitation? If so, then the Constitution has been much more liberal in granting powers to the Executive than to the legislative branch of the Government, as that has only "all legislative powers herein granted (which) shall be vested in the Congress of the United States;" not all uncontrolable legislative powers, as there are many limitations upon that power, as exercised by the Parliament of England, for example. So there are many Executive powers expressly limited in the Constitution, such as declaring war, making rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy, and coining money. As some Executive powers are limited by the Constitution itself, it is not clear that the words "the Executive power is vested in the President" do not confer on him all Executive powers, but must be construed with reference to other constitutional provisions granting or regulating specific powers? The Executive power of appointment is clearly limited by the words, "He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors * * * and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." Is it not more in accordance with the theory of the Constitution to imply the power of removal from the power of appointment, restrained by like limitations, than to imply it solely as a prerogative of executive power, and therefore illimitable and uncontrollable? Have the people anywhere else in the Constitution granted illimitable and uncontrollable powers either to the executive or any other branch of the Government? Is not the whole frame of government one of checks, balances and limitation? Is it to be believed that our fathers, just escaping from the oppressions of monarchical power, and so dreading it that they feared the very name of King, gave this more than kingly power to the Executive, illimitable and uncontrollable, and that, too, by implication merely? Upon this point our proposition is, that the Senate being in session, and an office, not an inferior one, within the terms of the Constitution being filled, the President has the implied power of inaugurating the removal only by nomination of a successor to the Senate, which, when consented to, works the full removal and *supersedeas* of the incumbent. Such has been, it is believed, the practice of the Government from the beginning, down to the act about which we are inquiring. Certain it is that Mr. WEBSTER, in the Senate, in 1835, so asserted without contradiction, using the following language:

"If one man be Secretary of State, and another be appointed, the first goes out by the mere force of the appointment of the other, without any previous act of removal whatever. And this is the practice of the Government, and has been from the first. In all the removals which have been made they have generally been effected simply by making other appointments. I cannot find a case to the contrary. There is no such thing as any distinct official act of removal. I have looked into the practice, and caused inquiries to be made in the Departments, and I do not learn that any such proceeding is known as an entry or record of the removal of an officer from office, and the President would only act in such cases by causing some proper record or entry to be made as proof of the fact of removal. I am aware that there have been some cases in which notice has been sent to persons in office that their services are or will be, after a given day, dispensed with. There are usually cases in which the object is, not to inform the incumbent that he is removed, but to tell him that a successor either is, or by a day named, will be appointed. If there be any instances in which such notice is given, without express reference to the appointment of a successor, they are few; and even in these such reference must be implied, because in no case is there any distinct official act of removal, as I can find, unconnected with the act of appointment."

This would seem to reconcile all the provisions of the Constitution, the right of removal being in the President, to be executed *sub modo*, as is the power of appointment, the appointment, when consummated, making the removal. This power was elaborately debated in the First Congress upon the bills establishing a Department of Foreign Affairs and the War Department. The debate arose on the motion, in Committee of the Whole, to strike out, after the title of the officer, the words, "to be removable from office by the President of the United States." It was four days discussed in Committee of the Whole in the House, and the clause retained by a vote of 20 yeas to 34 nays, which seemed to establish the power of removal as either by a legislative grant, or construction of the Constitution. But the triumph of its friends was short-lived, for when the bill came up in the House, Mr. BENSON moved to amend it by altering the second section of the bill, so as to imply only the power of removal to be in the President, by inserting, that "whenever the principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, the Chief Clerk shall, during such vacancy, have charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the department." Mr. BENSON "declared he would move to strike out the words in the first clause, to be removable by the President, which appeared somewhat like a grant. Now, the mode he took would evade that point and establish a legislative construction of the Constitution. He also hoped his amendment would succeed in reconciling both Houses to the decision and quieting the minds of the gentlemen." After debate the amendment was carried—30 to 18. Mr. BENSON then moved to strike out the words, "to be removable by the President of the United States," which was carried—31 to 19; and so the bill was engrossed and sent to the Senate. The debates of that body being in secret session, we have no record of the discussion which arose on the motion of Mr. BENSON establishing the implied power of removal; but after very elaborate consideration, on several successive days, the words implying this power in the President were retained by the casting vote of the elder ADAMS, the Vice-President. So this claimed "legislative settlement" was only established by the vote of the second executive officer of the Government. Alas! most of our woes in this Government have come from Vice-Presidents. When the bill establishing the War Department came up the same words, "to be removable by the President," were struck out, on the motion of one of the opponents of the recognition of this power, by a vote of 24 to 22, a like amendment to that of the second section of the act establishing the Department of State being inserted. When, six years afterward, the Department of the Navy was established, no such recognition of the power of the President to remove was inserted, and as the measure passed by a strict party vote—47 yeas to 41 nays—it may well be conceived that its advocates did not care to load it with this constitutional question, when the Executive power was about passing into other hands; for one cannot read the debates upon this question without being impressed with the belief that reverence for the character of WASHINGTON largely determined the argument in the First Congress. Neither party did or could have looked forward to such an Executive Administration as we have this day. It has generally been conceded in subsequent discussion that here was a legislative determination of this question, and I humbly submit that taking the whole action of Congress together, it is very far from being determined. I should hardly have dared, in view of the eminent names of HOLMES, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN, that have hitherto made the admission, to have ventured the assertion, were it not that in every case they, as does the President and his counsel, rely on the first vote in the Committee of the Whole sustaining the words "to be removable by the President," and in no instance take any notice of the subsequent proceedings in the House, by which those words were taken out of the bill. This may have happened because ELLIOT's debates, which is the authority most frequently cited in these discussions, stops with the vote in committee and takes no notice of the further discussion. But, whatever may be the effect of this legislative construction, the contemporaneous and subsequent practice of the Government shows that the President made no removals except by nominations to the Senate when in session, and superseding officers by a new commission to the confirmed nominee. Mr. ADAMS, in that remarkable letter to Mr. PICKERING, in which he desires his resignation, requests him to send it early, in order that he may nominate to the Senate, then about to sit, and he in fact removes Mr. PICKERING by a nomination. Certainly no such unlimited power has ever been claimed by any of the earlier Presidents as has now been set up for the President by his most remarkable, aye, criminal answer.

HOW REMOVALS ARE TO BE MADE.

It will not have escaped attention that no determination was made by that legislative construction as to how the removal, if in the President's power, should be made, which is now the question in dispute. That has been determined by the universal practice of the Government, with exception, if any, so rare as not to be worthy of consideration; so that we now claim the law to be what the practice has ever been. If, however, we concede the power of removal to be in the President as an implied power, yet we believe it cannot be successfully contended upon any authorities or constant practice of the Government that the States under the clause in the Constitution which "vests in Congress the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution * * * all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department of office thereof," the power of regulation of the tenure of office, and the manner of removal, has always been exercised by Congress unquestioned till now. On the 15th of May, 1820, (vol. 3, Stat. at Large, p. 582,) Congress provided for the term of office of certain officers therein named to be four years, but made them removable at pleasure. By the second section of the said act Congress removed from office all the officers therein commissioned, in providing a date when each commission should expire, thus asserting a legislative power of removal from office, sometimes by passing acts which appear to concede the power to the President to remove at pleasure; sometimes restricting that power in their acts by the most stringent provisions; sometimes conferring the power of removal, and sometimes that of appointment—the acts establishing the Territorial officers being the most conspicuous in this regard. Upon the whole, no claim of exclusive right over removals or appointments seems to have been made either by the Executive or by Congress. No bill was ever vetoed on this account until now. In 1818, Mr. WIRT, the Attorney-General, giving the earliest official opinion on this question coming from that office, said that only where Congress had not undertaken to restrict the tenure of office, by the act creating it, would a commission issue to run during the pleasure of the President; but if the tenure was fixed by law, then commission must conform to the law. No constitutional scruples as to the power of Congress to limit the tenure of office seem to have disturbed the mind of that great lawyer. But this was before any attempt had been made by any President to arrogate to himself the official patronage for the purpose of party or personal aggrandizement, which gives the only value to this opinion as an authority. Since the Attorney-General's office has become a political one I shall not trouble the Senate with citing or examining the opinions of its occupants. In 1826 a committee of the Senate, consisting of Mr. Benton, of Missouri, Chairman; Mr. Macon, of North Carolina; Mr. Van Buren, of New-York; Mr. Dickerson, of New-Jersey; Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky; Mr. White, of Tennessee; Mr. Holmes, of Maine; Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, and Mr. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to take into consideration the question of restraining the power of the President over removal from office, who made a report through their Chairman, Mr. BENTON, setting forth the extent of the evils arising from the power of appointment to and removal from office by the President, declaring that the Constitution had been changed in this regard, and that "construction and legislation have accomplished this change," and submitted two amendments to the Constitution, one providing a direct election of the President by the people, and another "that no Senator or Representative should be appointed to any place until the expiration of the Presidential term in which such person shall have served as Senator or Representative," as remedies for some of the evils complained of; but the Committee say that, "not being able to reform the Constitution, in the election of President, they must go to work upon his powers, and trim down these by *statutory enactments* whenever it can be done by law, and with a just regard to the proper efficiency of Government, and for this purpose reported six bills—one, to regulate the publication of the laws and public advertisements; another, to *secure in office* faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenues, and to displace defaulters—the first section of which vacated the commissions of "all officers after a given date charged with the collection and disbursement of the public monies who had failed to account for such monies on or before the 30th day of September preceding;" and the second section enacted "that at the same time a nomination is made to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the exercise of the President's power to remove from office, the fact of the removal shall be stated to the Senate, with a report of the reasons for which such officers may have been removed;" also a bill to regulate the appointment of Postmasters, and a bill to prevent military and naval officers from being dismissed the service at the pleasure of the President, by inserting a clause in the commission of such officers, that "it is to continue in force during good behavior," and "that no officer shall ever hereafter be dismissed the service, except in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial, or upon address to the President from the two Houses of Congress." Is it not remarkable that exactly correlative measures to these have been passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and are now the subject of controversy at this bar? It does not seem to have occurred to this able Committee that Congress had not the power to curb the Executive in this regard, because they asserted the practice of dismissing from office "to be a dangerous violation of the Constitution." In 1830 Mr. HOLMES introduced and discussed, in the Senate, a series of resolutions which contained, among other things, "the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, when and for what causes any officer has been removed in the recess." In 1835 Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. SOUTHARD, Mr. BIBB, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. BENTON and Mr. KING of Georgia, of the Senate, were elected a Committee to consider the subject of Executive patronage, and the means of limiting it. That Committee, with but one dissenting voice, (Mr. BENTON's,) reported a bill which provided, in its third section:

"That in all nominations made by the President to the Senate, to fill vacancies occasioned by removal from office, the fact of the removal shall be stated to the Senate at the same time that the nomination is made, with a statement of the reasons of such removal."

It will be observed that this is the precise section reported by Mr. BENTON, in 1826, and passed to a second reading in the Senate. After much discussion, the bill passed the Senate, 31 yeas, 16 nays—an almost two-thirds vote. Thus it would seem the ablest men of that day, of both political parties, subscribed to the power of Congress to limit and control the President in his removals from office. One of the most marked instances of the assertion of this power in Congress will be found in the act of Feb. 25, 1863, providing for a national currency and the office of Comptroller. (Statute at Large, vol. 12, p. 665.) This controlls both the appointment and removal of that officer, enacting that he shall be appointed on the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This was subsequently reënacted June 3, 1864, with the addition that "he shall be removed upon reasons to be communicated to the Senate." Where were the vigilant gentlemen then, in both Houses, who now so denounce the power of Congress to regulate the appointment and removal of officers by the President as unconstitutional? It will be observed that the Constitution makes no distinction between the officer of the army and navy and officers of the civil service, so far as their appointment and commissions, removals and dismissals are concerned. Their commissions have ever run "to hold office during the pleasure of the President;" yet Congress, by act of 17th July, 1862, (Statutes at Large, volume 12, page 596,) enacted that the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service, either in the army, navy, marine corps, or volunteer force, in the United States service, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismission would promote, the public service. Why was it necessary to authorize the President so to do, if he had the constitutional power to dismiss a military officer at pleasure? and his powers, whatever they are, as is not doubted, are the same as in civil office. The answer to this suggestion may be that this act was simply one of supererogation, only authorizing him to do what he was already empowered to do, and therefore not specially pertinent to this discussion. But on the 13th of July, 1866, Congress enacted "that no officer in the military or naval service, shall, in time of peace, be dismissed from service except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial to that effect." What becomes, then, of the respondent's objection that Congress cannot regulate his power of removal from office? In the snow-storm of his vetoes, why did no flake light down on this provision? It concludes the whole question here at issue. It is approved; approval signed ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

It will not be claimed, however, if the Tenure of Office act is constitutional, (and that question I shall not argue, except as has been done incidentaly, for reasons hereafter to be stated,) that he could remove Mr. STANTON provided the office of Secretary of War comes within its provisions, and one claim made here before you, by the answer, is that the office is excepted by the terms of the law. Of course I shall not argue to the Senate, composed mostly of those who passed the bill, what their wishes and intentions were. Upon that point I cannot aid them, but the construction of the act furnishes a few suggestions. First let us determine the exact *status* of Mr. STANTON at the moment of its passage. The President's answer admits Mr. STANTON was appointed and commissioned, and duly qualified as Secretary of War under Mr. LINCOLN, in pursuance of the act of 1789. In the absence of any other legislation or action of the President, he legally held his office during the term of his natural life. This consideration is an answer to every suggestion as to the Secretary holding over from one Presidential term to another. On the 2d of March, 1867, the Tenure of Office act provided, in substance, that all civil officers duly qualified to act by appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided, to wit:

"*Provided*, That the Secretaries shall hold their office during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

By whom was Mr. STANTON appointed? By Mr. LINCOLN. Whose presidential term was he holding under when the bullet of BOOTH became a proximate cause of this trial? Was not his appointment in full force at that hour? Had any act of the respondent up to the 12th of August last vitiated or interfered with that appointment? Whose presidential term is the respondent now serving out? His own or Mr. LINCOLN's? If his own, he is entitled to four years up to the anniversary of the murder, beause each Presidential term is four years by the Constitution, and the regular recurrence of those terms is fixed by the act of May 8, 1792. If he is serving out the remainder of Mr. LINCOLN's term, then his term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1869, if it does not before. Is not the statement of these propositions their sufficient argument? If Mr. STANTON's commission was vacated in any way by the Tenure of Office act, then it must have ceased one month after the 4th of March, 1865, to wit: April 4, 1865. Or if the Tenure of Office act had no retroactive effect, then his commission must have ceased, if it had the effect to vacate his commission at all, on the passage of the act, to wit: 2d March, 1867; and in that case, from that date to the present, he must have been exercising his office in contravention of the second section of the act, because he was not commissioned in accordance with its provisions. And the President, by "employing" him in so doing from 2d of March to 12th of August, became guilty of a high misdemeanor under the provision of the sixth section of said act, so that if the President shall succeed in convincing the Senate that Mr. STANTON has been acting as Secretary of War against the provisions of the Tenure of Office act, which he will do if he convince them that that act vacated in any way Mr. STANTON's commission, or that he himself was not serving out the remainder of Mr. LINCOLN's presidential term, then the House of Representatives have but to report another article for this misdemeanor, to remove the President upon his own confession. It has been said, however, that in the discussion at the time of the passage of this law, observations were made by Senators tending to show that it did not apply to Mr. STANTON, because it was asserted that no member of the Cabinet of the President would wish to hold his place against the wishes of his chief, by whom he had been called into council; and these arguments have been made the groundwork of attack upon a meritorious officer, which may have so influenced the minds of Senators that it is my duty to observe upon them to meet arguments to the prejudice of my cause. Without stopping to deny the correctness of the general proposition, there seems to be at least two patent answers to it. The respondent *did not* call Mr. STANTON into his council. The blow of the assassin *did* call the respondent to preside over a Cabinet of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock. The Chaplain asked a blessing upon the Senators, the Executive, the Ministers of State, the officers and privates of the army, and all to whom public trusts are committed, or who have assumed responsibilities in reference to the nation, especially in regard to the great trial. He prayed that God would give grace to his servant presiding over this high Court, wisdom to those managing this important case, and a spirit of justice and righteousness to those with whom rests the issue.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bills to regulate appeals to the Court of Claims, which was amended and postponed until to-morrow.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill, pending on the adjournment Saturday, to relieve RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, from political disabilities.

The question was on Mr. BUCKALEW's amendment to strike out the word "Constitution" from the clause proposing to relieve the disabilities imposed by the Constitution and Reconstruction laws.

Mr. BUCKALEW resumed the floor. He argued that the Reconstruction laws having no application to Tennessee, Mr. BUTLER could not properly be relieved from the disabilities imposed by them. He quoted the testimony taken in behalf of Mr. BUTLER, and discussed his record at length, claiming that he had never rendered any actual military service.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

At 12:10 Mr. BUCKALEW gave way at the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, who presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to relieve certain manufactures from Internal tax.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the report be laid over and printed.

Mr. SHERMAN urged immediate action, saying everything objectionable to the Senate had been stricken out, and the bill so important to the country would go into effect on Wednesday next.

Several Senators opposed action on the report immediately, and Mr. SHERMAN consented to have it go over, giving notice that he would press it as early as possible.

Mr. HOWE explained that the House only learned this morning that he had been appointed a member of the committee, having received no notice to attend its meetings; that Mr. HOWARD had attended instead.

Mr. STEWART said he had been notified to attend, and had therefore postponed the report.

Mr. SHERMAN, said he, as Chairman, had misapprehended the announcement of the committee, and had therefore notified Mr. HOWARD instead of Mr. HOWE.

Mr. HENDRICKS' motion was modified so as to order the printing simply, and was agreed to.

At 12:30 the President *pro tem.* vacated the chair, which was immediately taken by the Chief Justice, who called the Senate to order for the trial of the President.

[A full report of the impeachment proceedings will be found in other columns of the TIMES this morning.]

At the conclusion of the impeachment proceedings the President *pro tem.* (Mr. WADE) called the Senate to order. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate again took up the report of the Conference Committee on the bill relative to exempting certain manufactures from internal tax.

Mr. GRIMES asked the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. SHERMAN,) why they had exempted flour and lumber?

Mr. SHERMAN replied that there was no reason, in his opinion, why those articles should not pay the tax. To say that flour could not pay a tax of two cents a barrel was a species of humbug; but he had yielded rather than peril the bill. He explained the various changes in the amendments, in reply to queries from Messrs. HENDRICKS, FRELINGHUYSEN and others.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, expressed surprise that the Senate should call it humbug to exempt lumber and flour which had been exempted from the beginning. It would be a humbug to tax them now.

Mr. SHERMAN retorted that an equally strong argument could be made for exemption on clothing. They well knew that lumber was consumed mostly by the rich.

Mr. MORRILL said it was desirable to exempt lumber because it affected building, and that very little profit was made on flour.

Mr. GRIMES said the Senator from Vermont (Mr. MORRILL) had repeated exactly the arguments used by himself last year against the tariff on exported lumber. The lumbermen and millers were among the richest men in the country, and this would simply place them on the footing with other manufacturers.

Mr. CONNESS denied that two or three dollars of tariff were added to the price of lumber.

Mr. GRIMES said it was in his section.

Mr. CONKLING condemned the provision in regard to whisky frauds as more liable to abuse than any previous one. The Attorney-General would act upon the representations of the District-Attorney, the very officer against whose malfeasance it was intended to provide. So with the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates. He alluded to the New-York system of requiring *nolle prosequi* to be granted in open Court where both sides could be heard and reasons shown. He feared they would be hoisted with their own petard in thus allowing to be done by some Clerk of the Treasury Department in a closet what was not allowed to be done by a Court. They should keep in the proper channels of justice. He did not feel like moving to send this report back, but hoped it would not be taken as a precedent, and that it would be arranged better in a subsequent bill.

Mr. HOWARD reminded the Senator that it has always been in the power of District-Attorneys to enter *nolle prosequi* and discontinue a case, which was one of the greatest sources of corruption and abuse under the administration of our laws.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether the Attorney-General was not as likely to be influenced by the representation of the District-Attorney as a Court would be.

Mr. HOWARD replied that the Court had nothing to do with it. That the District-Attorney had the power, of himself, without asking the Court, and then, if the Court had the power, it was generally influenced by the District-Attorney.

Mr. MORTON said this did not change existing local laws, but simply required, in addition, the supervision of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. He, as a member of the Committee, had agreed to this as the best means he could obtain for the punishment of whisky frauds.

Mr. CONKLIN dissented, holding that this allowed every question to be decided by the *ipse dixit* of two officials, but as it was *aut Cæsar aut nullus*, he supposed they must acquiesce.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would vote against the report, because of the fifth and last section. He claimed that its effect would be to water the responsibility until there was none, and that there was more check upon District Attorneys in local public opinion, than by this mode. He also held that punishment by both fine and imprisonment would work unjustly in many cases.

The report was then agreed to, and at five minutes past 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES presented a petition of JOHN HAMILTON & SON and other citizens of Hampden County, Massachusetts, for the removal of the oppressive tax on petroleum.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call of States for bills and resolutions, Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill relating to third assistant engineers in the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of CHARLES G. MAZARO, President, and other officers of the Board of Trade, and F. W. LINCOLN, W. THOMAS LAMB and eighty-eight others, merchants and citizens of Boston, praying for legislation in aid of the shipping and carrying trade of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill to amend the act of March 1, 1792, relative to the vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Requiring new elections in case of an interval of eighteen months, between the double vacancy and the ordinary termination of the Presidential term, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. HAIGHT presented a joint resolution as to withdrawing the consent of the State of New-Jersey to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the reading of the document.

After the Clerk had commenced the reading, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked the Speaker whether it was in order to move to return the document to the New-Jersey Legislature.

The Speaker said it was not, because all papers presented in the morning hour must be referred without debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that if it were in order he would make that motion as a rebuke to a disloyal Legislature.

The Clerk resumed the reading, and was again interrupted by Mr. ELDRIDGE, who said he would not insist on the reading if the resolutions would appear in the *Globe*.

The SPEAKER said the reading might as well be continued now, as the time for going over to the Senate had almost arrived.

Mr. PILE said—Let the document be read, and I object to its being printed.

Mr. WASHBURNE gave notice that he would make a motion to suspend the rules in order that the document might be returned to the New-Jersey Legislature.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The SPEAKER, at 12:30, suspended the proceedings, and announced that, in accordance with the resolution, the House would resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House, and, headed by its Chairman, (WASHBURNE, of Illinois,) and accompanied by the Clerk, Mr. MCPHERSON, and the Assistant Doorkeeper, BUXTON, would attend the Managers to the Bar of the Senate.

The order was carried out.

The House reassembled at 4:20, when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois reported that the Committee of the Whole had, according to order, attended the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON; that progress had been made in the trial and that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, had adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER said the report would be entered on the Journal, and asked whether the gentleman from Illinois had any suggestion so make as to the hour of meeting to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that the House should meet at 11:45 o'clock, so as to give time enough to read the Journal.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the House should meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the Conference Committee on the bill relieving manufacturers from taxation had agreed this morning on a report; that the report had been made to the Senate, and that he had been informed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee that the Senate purposed to take up the report this evening and to dispose of it. He trusted, therefore, that as the bill was to go into effect on the 1st of April, the House would meet to-morrow at 11 or 10:30, in order to dispose of the conference report.

The Speaker asked if there was any objection to the proposition?

Mr. KERR objected.

THE NEW-JERSEY RESOLUTION.

The Speaker said the House would now resume the consideration of the matter which was being read at the time the House went into Committee of the Whole to attend the Managers to the Senate, being the joint resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature, withdrawing its assent to the Constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article.

FILIBUSTERING.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules, so as to provide for a meeting to-morrow at 10:30. He hoped that all interested in the question about manufactures would remain in the Hall.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the gentleman from Ohio could not interrupt the reading of the resolutions by any such notice or remark.

The SPEAKER said that on considering the subject he would rule that as the morning hour on Monday differed from the other morning hours of the week, in that it expired one hour after the reading of the journal, the morning hour had expired, and that the reading of the resolution should go over until next Monday.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I move to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution in reference to the paper presented from New-Jersey.

Mr. BANKS—Let us have the question of adjournment settled first.

The SPEAKER—The paper to which the gentleman alludes is not yet before the House. Its reading was commenced, but it goes over until Monday next.

Mr. SCHENCK—I move to suspend the rules, so as to order a recess till 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. ROSS—I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that that was fillibustering.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, and tellers on the yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the order for an early meeting of the House should be made as a continuous thing.

Mr. SCHENCK said he understood that this filibustering was to prevent the special thing of passing the bill to relieve manufacturers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE retorted that if the gentleman from Ohio wanted to relieve laborers the members on the Democratic side of the House would go with him.

Mr. SCHENCK—Oh, yes; I understand!

The rules were suspended and the order made for a session to-morrow at 10:30.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I move to suspend the rules for the purpose of making the following order:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Legislature of New-Jersey, purporting to withdraw the assent of said State to the constitutional amendment, known as the Fourteenth Article, be returned by the Speaker of the House to the gentleman who presented it, for the reason that the same is disrespectful to the House and scandalous in character, and that its title only shall be be referred to in the journal and in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. HAIGHT said he supposed the Chair had already decided that question.

The Speaker said the motion now submitted was different from that before suggested. If this were a simple resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois, he would rule it unquestionably not in order; but it was a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of making the order. The rules could be suspended at any time, for the purpose of taking a petition from before a committee and of ordering it to be returned to a member; or of taking any other paper, not before the House at all, from the files of the House and sending it to the Senate, or transferring it to any other place whatever. This was a motion to suspend the rules, and was therefore in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The Chair has already decided that the paper is not before the House, and cannot be before the House.

The SPEAKER—The paper is in the custody of the House, and is exactly in the position as if it had been referred by the House to a committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If the resolution is not before the House it is still the property of the gentleman from New-Jersey, (Mr. HAIGHT,) and is in his possession; and I deny the right of the House to take it out of his possession.

The SPEAKER—Unquestionable not; because the Chair ruled upon it before the hour for recess, and the Chair could not have ruled upon if that were so.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I understand the ruling of the Chair to be, that the resolution was not before the House.

The SPEAKER—That is true; the Chair so ruled, but it was not because the paper was in the possession of the gentleman from New-Jersey.

Mr. ROSS demanded the reading of the resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature.

The Speaker said that the gentleman had not the right to demand its reading.

Mr. ROSS—Certainly, if we are to vote as to its being disrespectful and scandalous, we should have it read.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman is not satisfied with it, that is a matter which must govern his vote, but he has no right to demand reading of a paper except that which he has to act upon in the House, and which is the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS—I raise the question of order, whether we, who did not happen to be in the House when the paper was read, have not a right to know what it is, and what we are to vote upon, as being scandalous and disrespectful.

The Speaker said the rules presume every member to be in his seat from the meeting to the adjournment of the House, unless when he is absent by leave from the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman from New-York is no worse off than the rest of us. The document was only partially read, and now we are required to vote to return to the New-Jersey Legislature a resolution as being scandalous, without knowing what it is.

The SPEAKER—The Chair will state, although it is an argument under the garb of a point of order, that that an argument which addresses itself to the gentleman's vote, and not to the parliamentary condition of the resolution. The resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois, claims on its face that sufficient has been read to show that that document is disrespectful to the House. Whether that is so or not, it is for the House to determine, not for the Chair to rule upon.

Mr. HAIGHT understood the resolution now before the House, to refer to the language used in the resolution, which he had had the honor to present this morning. That language had not all been read to the House, and the meaning of that which had been read depended very much on that which had not been read.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. ROSS moved that the House adjourn, and Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted yeas 20, nays 79.

The question was then taken on Mr. WASHBURNE's motion to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution.

The vote resulted yeas 80, nays 17. So the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

The votes of the New-Jersey members were: Aye—Messrs. Halsey, Hill and Moore; Nay—Mr. Haight. Absent—Mr. Sitgreaves.

When the name of Mr. BROOKS was called, Mr. BROOKS said: I decline to vote. The paper to be voted on has not even been read.

MR. BUTLER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the House 5,000 copies of the opening address of Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, one of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives on the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, before the Senate, with the accompanying brief of law authorities; and 40,000 copies without the accompanying brief.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill authorizing the District Court to be held in the City of Fort Wayne, Ind. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SESSIONS DURING IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That during the week the House will meet each day, except Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I object, and move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion of Mr. WASHBURNE was agreed to, and the House, at 5:15 o'clock, adjourned to 10:30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

The sale of tickets for the farewell course of readings, to be given by Mr. DICKENS on the 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 20th prox., was begun yesterday morning at Steinway Hall. The attendance of purchasers was not so numerous as at former sales, and it was noticeable that very few speculators held places in the line. About a score of persons had collected before the door on the previous evening, and after arranging their right of positions, by means of numbered cards, they went away and slept until morning, when they resumed their places in the queue. The box-office opened at 9 A. M. promptly, at which time there were about 100 persons waiting to secure tickets. The seats were sold in their regular order, commencing with the front parquet and running to the second balcony. In two hours the course-tickets had all been disposed of, and from that time until 4 o'clock the clerk was busy in selling single tickets. The sale of these will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock, and will probably be soon concluded. This course will positively be the last delivered in the United States, prior to Mr. DICKENS' return to Europe in the steamer *Russia*, which is to sail on the 23d of April next.

PERSONAL.—Dr. G. F. LEWIS, late chief clerk in the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday last of consumption. He received his appointment immediately after the organization of the Board, and was entirely familiar with and deeply interested in all that the Board sought to accomplish in this city. His unobtrusive manner, his self-control, his good judgment and accurate method in all the details of his work peculiarly fitted him for the duties of the position he held.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and after transacting a quantity of routine business, adjourned to Saturday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A preamble and resolution were offered to the effect that as it is expedient that property and lease holders should not be kept in doubt as to the time when the widening and extension of Church-street are to take place; that the 1st day of September, 1869, be fixed as the date for the commencement of the work.

It was laid over.

A preamble and resolution were also offered to the effect that as the proprietors of the ferry running from the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, to Weehawken, have failed to comply with the terms of their lease in regard to the running of sound and substantial ferry-boats, at regular intervals, that the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel be directed to take measures to compel the Company to carry out the terms of their lease, or to annul said lease and to relet the franchise of the ferry.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Ferries, and the Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. ROCHE in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions to increase the salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and of the City Judge, Surrogate and Recorder; also the resolutions to appoint a librarian to the Supreme Court, and a messenger to the Surrogate's office, at a salary of $1,500 each.

The Mayor says in his veto that the law of 1867, forbidding any increase of salaries and creation of new offices evidently applies also to the present year.

The message was laid over.

A resolution to appoint an additional recording clerk in the Surrogate's office, with a salary of $1,200 per annum was referred.

A resolution to appoint a messenger to the Board of Coroners at a salary of $1,500 a year was adopted.

Mr. TWEED offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments be requested to inform the Board what companies and banks are taxed for surplus capital, and on what amount each company or bank is taxed for said surplus.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. TWEED said it would be well that the public should know how much tax the millionaires of New-York, who made such a fuss about taxation, paid on their personal property, and for that purpose he would offer a resolution instructing the Tax Commissioners to furnish the Board with a copy of the personal tax lists for 1868.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Board of Audit.

The Board met yesterday, Auditors BONNEY, DEPEW, MARTINDALE and CONNOLLY being present.

The Board announced decisions allowing the following claims: The *Tribune* Association, $3,365 50; the same, $9,405 30; New-York *Herald*, $210; the same, $23,226 06; *Journal of Commerce*, $1,857 18; same, $868 55; New-York *Times*, $11,304 67; the same, $2,830 46.

The principal claim presented yesterday was that of Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, amounting to $10,000 for personal damages sustained by being thrown from a wagon in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, in consequence of the vehicle's coming in contact with a pile of paving stones which had been thrown up in the street by parties who were connecting a house sewer with the main sewer.

Judge CONNOLLY testified that the accident occurred on the evening of the 6th of October, 1865, at about 10 o'clock; Dr. WHITECHURCH was riding with him at the time; he (the witness) did not see the obstructions until the horse had come directly before them; the horse shied so as to bring the off-wheel of the wagon in contact with the stones, and the result was that the witness was thrown heavily upon the ground, and his horse and wagon damaged. At the time of the accident there was no light placed at the barrier to indicate the obstruction, and the nearest street lamp burning was that at the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth-street. Witness was rendered insensible by the fall; he was taken to a drug-store, and thence by friends to his own residence. In consequence of the injury he was confined to the house for about three months. He suffered from abrasions of the forehead and face and a general concussion of his system; to attend him he had two physicians who pronounced his case a dangerous one; he judged the highest portion of the obstructions to have been five feet in height; that evening he had been to attend a meeting for the nomination of an Assemblyman; his estimate of the damage to his property was $880.

Dr. N. C. Husted testified that he attended the claimant at the time of the accident; he could not say whether he was summoned on the evening of the accident or the following morning; he found Judge CONNOLLY considerably bruised about the forehead and nose; the next day signs of inflammation were visible, which were followed by erysipelas and typhoid fever; Judge CONNOLLY was confined to his bed five or six weeks.

Hugh O'Rourke testified that he repaired to the scene of the accident on the morning following its occurrence, and discovered a pile of paving stones thrown up in the street, reaching from the sidewalk to the railroad track, and at the height of about 3½ feet in the centre; there was also a ditch in the street from which the stones had been dug, for the purpose of connecting a sewer from the house No. 666 Sixth-avenue, with the main sewer in the street.

Mr. G. W. Ridge, clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Department, testified to a permit having been granted Mr. J. H. TALLMAN, Oct. 9, 1865, to have the sewer referred to built.

Dr. Samuel Whitechurch testified that he was riding with Judge Connolly at the time the latter was thrown from his wagon. He also gave evidence that there were no proper lights fixed near the obstruction, and that Judge Connolly was seriously injured by the fall. The case was reserved for decision, the Court first explaining that it was important for counsel to show whether the parties who excavated the earth for the sewer were licensed by the City authorities.

The next claim was that of CHARLES VANDERVOORT for $3,474 12, as a balance due him on a contract for building a bell-tower in Fifty-first-street. The sum of $3,956 91 had been paid on the original contract. The case was deferred.

The Board then adjourned till noon to-day.

The Street-cleaning Commission.

The Commission met yesterday. Present, the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Health.

Mr. PERRY, Chief Clerk to the contractor, exhibited a diagram showing the amount of work done last month, and the amount still to be done. He also stated that the work of removing ice and snow from the streets was two weeks fowarder than it was at this period of last year. He expected to have the work completed within the next ten days. Over 900 men and 600 carts are now employed by the contractor, and he is willing to employ all the carts he can get.

A letter was read from Mr. PACKARD, Mr. WHITING's bookkeeper, stating that from the 1st of January to the 28th of March 234,000 loads of dirt, snow, ashes, &c., have been removed from the streets. Of these about 4,000 loads were of snow and ice. From Broadway alone 2,500 loads of snow were removed.

The contractor's bills for the month were audited and allowed, and the Commission adjourned.

The East River Bridge.

The subject of building a bridge over the East River was the business of greatest importance before the Common Council of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Select Committee to whom was referred the consideration of this matter submitted a report, and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City of Brooklyn does hereby subscribe the sum of three millions of dollars to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company upon the following conditions:

1. That the sum of two million of dollars be first subscribed to said capital stock by other parties, and ten per cent. thereon be paid in cash.

2. That all installments or payments on account of such subscriptions be payable proportionately, equally alike by said city and all other subscribers.

3. That the charter of the Company be so amended that the interest of the City be represented in the Board of Directors by three City officers composing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn for the time being.

Resolved, Upon the compliance with the conditions above mentioned the financial officers of the City be authorized and directed to issue the required bonds of the City, payable at such time not less than thirty years, as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall determine; such bonds to be issued, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of such subscription from time to time as the instalments thereof shall become due as aforesaid.

The report was signed by Alderman WHITNEY, Chairman, and Aldermen MCGROARTY, DANIELS and WHITING. Alderman FISHER, the remaining member, did not sign. It was then

Resolved, That the report be printed in the minutes, and made the special order for consideration at 5 o'clock next Monday evening.

On motion of Alderman ARMFIELD, a communication from Mr. OLIVER ROWLAND INGERSOLL, protesting against the adoption of the report, was ordered to be read. Mr. INGERSOLL's reason for protesting was that Mr. ROEBLING had informed him that the bridge could be built for $4,000,000, and that the Company now base their estimates on $8,000,000, an amount which would enable the bridge corporation to put two and a half millions of dollars into their pockets. Mr. INGERSOLL offered to construct the bridge free of cost to the city, provided the Company would transfer their charter to him. After having been read, the communication was laid on the table.

Fire Escapes and the Board of Health.

The difference hitherto existing between Dr. EDWARD B. DALTON, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, relative to the placing of fire-escapes upon tenement-houses, has at last been settled—the parties having come to terms. Hereafter Dr. DALTON's inspector's will report delinquencies of house-owners to Superintendent MACGREGOR's office, thus relieving interested parties from the embarrassment and annoyance of being notified by two departments of the same matter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY A BARKEEPER.—JOSEPH HAMILTON committed suicide at No. 173 West Fourteenth-street, on Sunday by swallowing poison. He was formerly a barkeeper at Wallace's Hotel, in the Bowery, but for some weeks past was out of employment, during which time he acted in a very strange manner, walking about the house and evidently ill at ease. So much annoyance was experienced by the landlady and her family that they were on the point of requesting him to leave. On Sunday morning he came in from the yard, seemingly quite ill, refusing any breakfast and laying down on his bed. Soon after, the landlady discovered that HAMILTON was purple in the face, so she sent for Dr. VANDERPOEL, who pronounced it a case of mineral poisoning, death ensuing during the day despite the application of restoratives. A case-knife, missed from the dining-room a few days ago, was found concealed in his room, which had been sharpened like a razor, thus showing a suicidal intent. Drs. WOOSTER BEACH, KNOX, FINNELL and MORTON made a *post-mortem* examination yesterday, and Coroner KEENAN will hold the inquest to-day. The deceased was evidently of unsound mind, and it was stated yesterday that his mother was in a lunatic asylum. He was a native of Connecticut, where he has relatives residing, and 44 years of age. He was also a member of the Knickerbocker Society, which body will take charge of the remains.

SUICIDE IN A MALT-HOUSE.—Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of BERNARD EMMERICH, a German, 28 years of age. The deceased had been laboring for some time under the effects of consumption, and, being in destitute circumstances, had been allowed to sleep in the engine-room of JESSUP's malt-house in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, JOHN SMITH, the fireman, saw EMMERICH sitting by the engine, and told him that the rules would not allow him to stay on the premises any longer, and advised him to go to the hospital. EMMERICH complained of being very ill, and of harsh treatment by his brother, and seems to have remained in the engine-room after SMITH left for the night, as, at about 10 o'clock, he was found by some men hanging to one of the steam-pipes, quite dead. Upon the body was found a note written with lead-pencil, in German, of which the following is a translation: "Sick, miserable and left by father, brothers and sisters—even deceived by one brother who could have helped me—now my hour has come; I will not live any longer in this world. God forgive my sins and take me up to Thy Kingdom.—BERNHARD EMMERICH." The jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. D. Vickers of New Jersey, Hon. C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Hon. J. B. Ross of Georgia, Gen. J. B. Gray of St. Louis, and Gen. W. T. Bennett of Savannah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gen. J. A. Garfield of Washington, Hon. C. J. Folger of Geneva, Gen. Frank P. Blair of St. Louis, Hon. R. C. McAlister of Washington, Judge Porter, of Albany; Hon. William Williams, of Indiana; Gen. C. W. Ellis, of Cincinnati; Hon. C. H. Crosby, of Boston; Gen. W. T. Bennett, of South Carolina, and Hon. V. Dennison, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. William Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BURSTING OF WATER-PIPES.—Yesterday it was reported at the Twelfth Precinct Station-house that the Croton water-pipes had burst with considerable damage to the streets on the corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, on the corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. The needed repairs will be made to-day. In the meantime the people around are cut off from their usual supply of water.

THE CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.—A number of the owners of property on Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets met yesterday morning to give expression to their objections to the construction of the projected Cross-town Railroad. Mr. JOHN STONACK, a resident of the neighborhood, presided, and several ladies interested in the property likely to be impaired in value by the new road, by their presence, entered their protest. A remonstrance was drawn out, and received the signatures of many present, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and have the matter brought before the Legislature.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.—The Astor House is to be reopened for business on the 1st of May—rejuvenated in paint and fresco and all but refurnished from basement to garret. The sum of $150,000, we learn, will be called for to cover the expenses. In the perfection of its arrangements, when this work is done, the Astor House will have no superior, and it is to be hoped by this effort will have recovered its full share of patronage for at least another decade.

CITY CAR PICKPOCKETS.—Mrs. KELSEY, of No. 234 East Thirty-eighth-street, called at the Central Office yesterday and informed Detective DILKS that on Thursday last, as she was riding up town in a Third-avenue car, having in her possession $700 which she had drawn from the Bowery Savings Bank, the pocket containing the money was cut off by a pickpocket who escaped with his booty. Mrs. KELSEY did not discover her loss until she left the car. The Detectives have a description of a suspected man.

LECTURE ON CHINA.—At the solicitation of Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. TYNG and others, Hon. JOHN E. WARD, late Minister of the United States to China, will lecture to-night on "China," at Steinway Hall. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the family of the late Bishop ELLIOTT of Georgia.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—An attempt was made at an early hour yesterday morning to set fire to the frame building No. 669 Tenth-avenue, by placing some straw under the stairs and igniting it. The flames were extinguished by Officer COLEMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, before any damage occurred.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—The Mayor will retain during the present week resolutions for paving with Nicolson pavement Second-avenue from Fourteenth to Nineteenth streets, and Fourteenth-street from University-place to Eighth-avenue. Objections thereto should be sent to the Mayor's office.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.—The New-York Port Society will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary on Thursday evening at Steinway Hall. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. DURYEA and JONES and Hon. WM. E. DODGE, and an original ode by Miss FANNY CROSBY.

TOBACCO SEIZURE.—Yesterday, Inspector HARVEY seized twenty-one barrels of smoking tobacco in Fulton-street. A few of the barrels bore counterfeit inspection marks, while the remainder had no evidences whatever of having been inspected.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

71—Garniss vs. Blackwall, do. | 183—Parmley vs. Mills Manufacturing Co. | 231—Terry vs. Herron.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Green vs. S. S. Co.	692	Wright vs. Nelson.
608	Fitch vs. Rosenstein.	695	Jennings vs. Jennings.
641	Caldwell vs. Gottsberger.	698	Worster vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. R. R. Co.
642	Same vs. Same.	701	Moore vs. Kupperschidt.
643	Same vs. Same.	703	Scrymser vs. Green.
—	Carrine vs. Livingston.	704	Boyd vs. Hawkins.
586	Frese vs. Ree.	709	Brod vs. Gutt.
676	Brown vs. Harriott.	710	Werner vs. McKeon.
678	Forsyth vs. Quintard.	711	Riemental vs. McKeon.
685	Beck vs. Nelson.	713	Donnelly vs. Eastman.
686	Drew vs. Nelson.	715	White vs. Cohen.
687	Osgood vs. Nelson	717	Wilson vs. Van Buskirk.
688	Clements vs. Nelson.	719	Taylor vs. Acker.
689	Same vs. Same.	720	Acker vs. Chatfield.
690	Drew vs. Nelson.		
691	Davis vs. Nelson.		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The bankruptcy jury was called yesterday morning. All the causes on the calendar of the day being set down for another day or otherwise disposed of. The jury were discharged until to-day at 11 A. M. The admiralty calendar was also called, and the first case thereon, No. 160, William M. Neill et al., vs. The Steamship *William Tabor*, &c., was taken up. The hearing of which occupied the day's session. The Court reserved its decision.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

Thursday, April 2d, is the last day to file notes of issue for the first Monday April motion calendar. By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE ERIE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

The case of Boodgood and the Erie Railway Company was moved on again yesterday in pursuance of the postponement granted last week by Judge CARDOZO. The Judge stated that he had given the subject some consideration since the last adjournment and he had been unable to find any reason why he should change his mind as to the propriety of hearing before him. He did not know why he should interfere. The case had been before other Judges, who by this time must be quite familiar with it. An appeal from some of the Special Term orders had been taken to the General Term. The latter Court would commence the April Term on Monday next, and for the purpose of saving the rights of all the parties he would grant an adjournment until the second Monday of April, the injunction in the meantime to be continued. The case was so adjourned.

Before Judge Barnard.

The case of Thompson was called up, and that gentleman was admitted to bail in the sum of $150. In the cases of Eldridge, Fisk & Gould, the Sheriff returned that he had been unable to take them by virtue of the attachment then in his hands, and a *pluries* attachment was therefore ordered, returnable a week hence.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of Susan W. Macomb, &c.; order granted.

In the matter of the application of Chas. E. Milnor, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the application of Ann Davis, wife of Richard Davis; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Warren vs. Holbrook et al.; motion granted.

Strachan et al. vs. James McCullough; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Lucien G. Quigley et. al. vs. John Perlles; motion denied, with $7 costs.

Harriet E. Butler, &c.. vs. George W. Niles et, al.; as plaintiff appears to have been under a misapprehension, she may have ten days to serve amendments to the case, from notice of entry of this order. The motion is otherwise denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the appeal.

C. H. Mallory et. al. vs. Conrad A. Ten Eyck; motion staying proceedings two days, granted. Time for defendant to answer, extended two weeks.

James Broadhead vs. The Kentucky Bourbon Co.: motion granted on terms, with $7 costs to abide the event.

Eugene Michon vs. A. Charles Groux; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Wm. D. Adams vs. Hannah E. Adams; motion denied without prejudice.

Moses A. Hoppock et. al. vs. George W. Hillman; motion granted.

David M. Hollister vs. Stephen R. Doty; motion granted.

Michael Duffy vs. John Casey; motion denied, with $7 costs.

James R. Tenfant vs. John E. Merrill et. al.; the form of the undertaking is settled. See Special Term Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

By Judge Barrett.

Smithson vs. Lilly; motion granted without prejudice to any application which the defendant may be entitled to make in respect to amending his answer.

Hartig vs. Hartig; referred to take proof of defendant's means and to report as to the proper amount to be awarded for counsel fee and alimony.

Harcg vs. Howard; justification approved and order granted.

Steers vs. Genet; motion for readjustment of costs denied.

Wood vs. Raymond; proceedings suspended.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 30, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111⅛
45,500	do	111⅛
2,000	do	111⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	106⅝
10,000	do	106⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	109⅝
2,000	do	109⅝
1,000	do	109⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	108⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅝
10,000	do	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. R., '65 ... New	106⅝
1,500	do	106⅝
35,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	107
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67...New issue	107⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New issue	107⅛
3,500	U. S. 5s 10-40s R.	100⅜
129,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101
20,000	do	101
30,000	do	101⅛
11,000	Vir. 6s, new	48
500	N. Car. 6s x-c	61
4,500	do	62½
20,000	do	63
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	62
10,000	do b10	63
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs	87⅝
1,000	do	88
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93
1,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	86½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	118½
100	Canton Co b30	47½
100	do	47
100	do b60	48
5	Del. & Hud. C.	152
50	do	152½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	23
1300	West. U. Tel	35
150	Pacific Mail	105⅛
500	do b10	105¼
150	do	105
100	do b30	105⅛
700	do	104⅝
100	do s30	104½
100	do	104½

400	Atlantic Mail	87⅝
100	do	88
100	Adams Ex	76
272	Mer. U. Ex	35
100	Am. Ex	69
100	N. Y. Cen b30	123⅛
600	do c	122½
300	do b10	123⅛
500	do b10	123
2100	do	122⅝
100	do s30	122½
900	do	122½
1200	Erie R s3	72½
1800	do	72⅝
200	do b15	73
200	do b30	73⅛
800	do b30	73⅜
400	do b30	73⅜
100	do b30	73⅝
5500	do	72⅝
200	do b3	72⅞
50	Erie Pref	79
100	Hud. R. R s60	138½
50	Reading R	91⅜
600	do	91⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts R.	91
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	75⅝
200	Cleve. & Tol b15	105½
400	do b3	104¾
100	do	105
145	Clev. P. & Ash	101
400	Chi. & R. I	93½
100	do	93⅝
100	M. & St. P	57⅝
50	do	57½
100	do	58
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	73
300	do	73½
400	do	73⅜
100	do b30	75
100	Tol., W. & W	50½
300	do	50⅝
100	do	51½
450	P., Ft. W. & C	102¾
100	do b3	102⅝
200	Del., L. & W	114
500	O. & Miss. R b15	31
1000	do	30¾
1500	do	30⅞
1000	do b10	31
100	do b8	31
200	do	31
300	do b15	31
100	do	30⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅝
50,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '64	108
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅞
20,000	do	106⅝
3,500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅛
2,500	do	107⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅛
13,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C b3	101
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d Ser. small	105⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	65½
5,000	do	65⅞
40,000	do	66
20,000	Missouri 6s	88
100	Canton Co b30	48
100	West U. Tel	35⅛
100	do	35¼
100	do	35⅜
1300	do	35½
100	Pacific Mail	103
100	do	102⅝
50	do	103⅛
100	do b15	103
300	Adams Ex	75
200	Reading R s30	91
200	do b30	91⅛

20	Am. Ex	69⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	35
300	N. Y. Cen	123⅛
100	do	123⅜
500	do	123⅞
400	do b30	124⅜
120	do	124
100	Erie R b10	75
1500	do	74⅜
500	do b10	75½
500	do	74⅞
100	do b30	75⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R	140
100	do s60	141½
300	do	141
200	M. S. & N. I. R	89⅛
400	do	89⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts	91⅜
200	do	92
100	Chi. & N. W	66
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	75⅛
100	Mil. & St. P	58½
100	do	58⅝
500	do	58⅜
800	do b10	59
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	74⅛
200	Tol., W. & W	51½
100	do b30	52
500	P., F. W. & C	103
100	Ohio & Miss. R b10	31
200	do b3	31
100	do	30⅞
100	H. & St. J. Pf	85

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Pacific Mail c	105⅝
400	do	105⅛
100	do c	105⅛
200	do	105⅛
800	do	105⅛
500	Mer. U. Ex	35
200	Atlantic Mail	87⅝
100	West. U. Tel	34⅞
100	do c	34⅞
500	N. Y. Cen	123
600	do c	122⅞
1200	do	122⅞
2100	Erie R	72⅞
400	do b5	72⅞
200	do c	72⅞
100	do b5	72⅞
200	do s3	72⅞

18	Am. Ex. Co	68
206	Reading R c	91⅝
200	Mil. & St. P b3	57
300	do	57
100	M. & St. P. Pf	72½
200	P., F. W. & Ch	102⅛
300	Mich. So. & N. I. b3	89⅛
100	do	89⅛
500	Clev. & Pitts	92
200	do	92
200	do c	92⅝
200	Chic., R. I. & P	93
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf c	75⅛
600	do	75⅛
100	do c	75⅜
300	do	75⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	76
100	Pacific Mail	103⅛
100	do	103
500	do	102⅝
200	do	102⅝
100	do c	102⅝
100	do b3	102⅝
200	do b10	103½
200	do c	103
200	W. U. Tel	35½
100	Atlantic Mail	88½
100	do	88½
100	N. Y. Cen c	123½
200	do	123⅞
200	do b10	124
100	do b3	123⅞
300	Erie R	74⅜
200	do	74⅜
800	do	74⅜
500	do b3	74⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	103⅛
100	do	103

100	Tol. W. & W	51⅛
100	do	51⅝
600	do	52
100	M. & St. P. R	57⅝
300	do	58⅛
300	do c	58⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf c	74⅝
100	Ohio & Miss b10	31
100	do c	30⅞
100	Bost., H. & E	14⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R	89
100	do c	89
100	do c	88⅞
1600	Clev. & Pitts	92
800	do	92⅛
200	Clev. & Tol	104⅛
100	do	104⅝
300	Chi. R. I. & P. b30	94
100	do	93⅛
100	C. & N. W. R Pf	75⅛
200	do b3	75⅛
600	do	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quicksilver	22⅞
200	West. U. Tel	35⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R	123⅞
500	do	123⅞
100	Pac. Mail	103⅛
800	Erie R	74⅛
300	do b3	74⅜
300	do	74⅝
900	Reading R	91
100	Adams Ex	75⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	74⅜
100	do	74⅛

100	Mil. & St. P	58⅛
200	do	58⅝
400	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅞
300	do	30⅞
200	do b10	31
1200	do	31
100	M. S. & N. I	89⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	91⅝
100	Chi. & N. W s15	64⅛
100	C., R. I. & P	93⅛
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	75⅛

MONDAY, MARCH 30—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 138⅞@139 @139⅛@139 ℘ cent. The market showed some firmness in the early part of the day, on the calculation of higher Foreign Exchanges, and rather easier terms for carrying Gold. The Cable News of a further considerable advance in Cotton at Liverpool seemed very encouraging of larger exports, but the market here was again excited, and the price of Upland Middlings advanced relatively above the Liverpool quotations. The Foreign Exchanges for Tuesday's steamer were held a fraction firmer than at the close of last week; London 60-days, 109¾ ℘ cent. Only a moderate business was done. The Treasury Office was again reported to be a seller of Gold to the extent of its Customs receipts, and not a buyer of 7.30 ℘ cents, owing to their advance to 105⅞@106 ℘ cent. in the open market. At the close of 'Change hours Gold gave way to 138⅞@138¾ ℘ cent.

Early in the day the Money market was made to look somewhat stringent by numerous calls from lenders upon the Brokers to pay up their loans of Saturday. But the feeling changed before 2 o'clock, and the dealers in the Public Funds and the Brokers in the Railway Stocks were generally accommodated at 7 ℘ cent. Currency interest, and the market, without any apparent ease, which is scarcely to be looked for, pending the Quarterly Statement, closed quite comfortably.

There was a dull time in the Public Funds near the close of the day, with some disposition to press one or two descriptions of the 5-20s, such as the old 1865s and the new 1867s. The business at the 10:15 and noon Boards was at partially better figures than Saturday, but not large in amount, except on 10-40s, which were wanted at 101@101⅛, and the Coupons of 1881, which sold as high as 111⅛ ℘ cent.

The State Bonds of the Border States were very firm to-day. There was an upward reaction of 4@5 ℘ cent in North Carolinas, and the bidding for Tennessees was higher than Saturday, without tempting sellers at the early Board. They further advanced in the Afternoon to 66 ℘ cent. New-Yorks were less firm in the bidding prices.

A buoyant market was experienced for the Railways on the Stock Exchange, led by Erie and New-York Central, in both which an active business was done throughout the day—Erie advancing from 72⅞ on Saturday night to sales at 72⅞@72⅞@73@74@74⅛@75@74⅞ @74⅞ ℘ cent. Large differences were paid by some of the *Bull* interest at the 10:30 A. M. Board for about 2,000 shares on 15@30 days' options, but the chief cash purchases appeared to be (or, more properly speaking, were suspected to be) for account of the defeated *Bearish* interest of last week and the week before, whose heavy sales at 66@67@69 ℘ cent. remained uncovered. The sales of Central were at 123@122⅞@124@123⅞@124. The St. Paul Stocks advanced to 74⅞ and 58⅞ for the Preferred and Common respectively, and there was a strong demand at advancing rates for the other Western Roads, Hudson River and Philadelphia and Reading. The Miscellaneous list was stronger on Western Telegraph and Canton, and weaker on Pacific Mail, which sold at 106@ 105⅛@104⅞@103⅞@102⅞@103⅛ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	101	Missouri	87	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅝	109⅝	Northwest	64	64⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	75⅛	75⅜
N. Y. Central	123	122⅞	Rock Island	93	93
Erie	72⅛	74	Fort Wayne	103	102⅞
Hudson	139⅛	140	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	35⅛
Reading	92	89⅝	M'chants' Union	35	34⅛
Mich. Southern	89	89	St. Paul Pref	72⅛	74⅛
Ohio and Miss	30⅛	30⅝	St. Paul Com	56⅜	58⅝
Pittsburgh	92⅛	91⅛	Pacific Mail	106	103
Toledo	104⅛	104⅛	American Gold	138⅞	138⅛
Tenn 6s, new	64⅜	66	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1868	139⅛	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅝
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	139	5-20 coup. '67	107⅛
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	108½
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	119
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅝	End. cou., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg.	100⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 reg., 1865. new is.	106⅝	7 3-10 3d series	106
5-20 coup., small, 1865	106⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s. 1870	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, '72-78	101	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	65
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100½	Virginia 6s., ex-c	49½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100½	Virginia 6s., n. b.	48
Kentucky 6s	96	Georgia 6s	71
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86½
Illinois reg., 1860	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	64
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	64
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is.	88
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	California 7s	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	118	Irving	105
Mechanics'	123½	Market	115
Tradesmen's	139	Nassau	107
National	112	Shoe and Leather	112½
Seventh Ward	111	Corn Exchange	120
State of New-York	113½	Continental	103
Commerce	118¾	St. Nicholas	106½
Mec. B. Association	116	Commonwealth	107
Broadway	260	Impt'rs. & Traders'	125
Ocean	102½	Manuf's & Merchants	103
American Exchange	118½	Central National	105
Bank of the Repub.	114	Fourth National	104¾
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	104¾
Hanover	112½	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	120	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	102	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	72
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	101	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	113½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	94
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	88	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds.	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Han. & St. J. con	96	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	86½
Del. L. & W 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,167,660 34; total payments, $2,894,861 90; balance, $101,086,425 70. The receipts include for Customs, $483,000; for Gold Notes, $391,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, w. s., 25 ft. s. of Canal-st., 12.6x84.2	$16,000
Broad and Beaver sts., s. e. cor., (Gore,) 66.3x3.10x 66.5, q. c.	nom.
Columbia-st., e. s., 21.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 17.9x50	5,100
Gouverneur-st., No. 43, 20x63.10	9,475
Grand-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Goerck-st., 25x75. / Willett-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Delancey-st., 25 x100	16,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 97 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x87.6	26,000
Pearl-st., No. 435, 12.10x98.9x11.3x98.4	8,000
Rivington-st., n. s. 80 ft. e. of Essex-st., 20x75	11,500
St. Mark's-place, No. 94, 25x73.2	18,000
West Houston-st., s. s., 80.6 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 70.6½x1. 10x73.7x16.9x17.5½	10,500
William-st., No. 267, 33x32.3x188x64.6x20.4	22,000
17th-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92	14,500
26th-st., n. s., 503 ft. w. of 10th-av., 24x98.9	10,250
28th-st., s. s., 168.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 36.8x98.9	22,000
30th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x44.10	nom.
33d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x½ block	10,000
33d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x½ block	10,000
West 33d-st., No. 110, 22x48.6	14,000
34th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
45th-st., s. s., 350 ft. west of 9th-av., 25x100	5,650
47th-st., s. s., 217 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	18,450
50th-st., n. s., 137 feet e. of 2d-av., 16.4x100.5	13,100
52d-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	33,000
52d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	33,000
53d-st., s. s., 116.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.6x100.5	3,500
78th-st., n. s., 83.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x82.2	nom.
78th-st., s. s., 251.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 13.4x102.2	7,000
79th-st. and 3d-av., s. e. corner, 305x102.2½	68,000
116th-st., n. s., 569 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x½ block	9,000
126th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,650
127th-st., s. s. 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 250x99.11, q. c.	nom.
4th-av. and 62d-st., s. e. corner, 230x100.5, q. c.	nom.
4th-av., w. s., between 114th and 115th sts., and n. s. of 114th-st., 10 lots, Nos. 1347 to 1356, inclusive.	19,500
7th-av. and 126th-st., n. w. corner, 125x99.11	15,000
8th-av., w. s., 11.4 ft. n. of 53d-st., 39.1x100x27.11x 100.8	45,000
11th-av., e. s., 88.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 20x80	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Elizabeth-st., Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, each 25x90, 21 yrs., per year	5,000
Division-st., No. 83, 4 years, per year	1,680
Fulton-st., No. 124, 5th floor, 5 years, per year / Fulton-st., No. 126, store, 5 years, per year	5,000
West Houston-st., Nos. 267, 269, 2 years, per year	575
Waverley-place, No. 5, 5 years, per year	4,000
9th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x½-block, 21 years, per year	1,200
East 20th-st., No. 208, 3 years, per year	700
127th-st., s. s., bet. 3d and 4th avs., 2 yrs., per year	650
4th-av., Nos. 320, 322, 10 years, per year	3,500
9th-av., No. 267, 5 years, per year	1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 402.7 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x 100	4,000
Atlantic-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.6x100	5,800
Atlantic-st., n. s., 83.4 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x90	5,800
Bartlett-st., n. s., 60 ft. east of Throop-av., 20x60	500
Chapel-st., n. s. 175 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x40	2,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 233.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 124.7x91.6x 128.8x66.9¼	10,000
Eckford-st. and Norman-av., n. e. corner, 25x106	1,000
Greene and Franklin sts., s. w. corner, 25x95	10,000
High-st., s. s., 176 ft. e. s. Gold-st., 19x107x19x 106.11	5,000
Hooper-st., s. s., 234.4 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 44.8x100	1,600
Jackson-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	500
Keap-st., n. s., 122.4 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 44.8x100 / Keap-st., n. s., 211.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22.4x100	3,300
Montague-place, s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100	6,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Franklin av., 19.19x 100	5,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Smith-st., 40x90	15,000
Union-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x95	4,800
North 5th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	4,500
South 9th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	9,000
14th-st., n. s., 10½ ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	3,200
15th-st., n. s., 122.10½ ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x25x65x28 x24x136	700
20th-st. and 9th-av., s. w. cor., 100x124.8x100x117.8	120
Clermont-av., e. s., 222 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x100	12,500
DeKalb-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	5,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 48.4½ ft. w. of Oxford-st., 37.5x141 x20x15.6½x87.6x20	7,500
Harrison-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Gerry-st., 25x100	300
Hudson-av., w. s., 41 ft. n. of High-st., 61x123	5,280
Hudson-av., w. s., 41 ft. n. of High-st., 20.6x61	3,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 61.6 ft. n. of High-st., 20.6x61	3,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 123 ft. n. of High-st., 41x61	nom.
Lafayette-av., s. s., 288.9 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100	1,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Nostrand-av. 18.9x 100	9,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9 x100	8,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 306 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x 100	9,000
Troy-av., e. s., 49 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 14x60	2,500

Leases Recorded.

Franklin-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Java-st., h. and l., 25x95, 10 years, per year	$600
4th-st., No. 158, first floor, 3 years, per year	329
Flatbush-av., No. 162, 3-story house, 3 years, per yr.	900

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Erie-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 25x100	$1,600
Lot No. 26, Blk No. 17, Map of Aharsimus, 25x100	4,500

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., e. s., lots Nos. 73, 74, 50x86x50x93	$700
Newark-av., n. s., lot No. 10, Job Smith, prop., 25x 87.5x25x79	4,000
Lots Nos. 191, 192, 193, map, Clarendon, 25x100	600

Bergen.

Lot 5, map 2, Van Riper estate, (½ share,) 25x133	$1,000
Lot 5, map 2, Van Riper estate, (½ share,) 25x133	1,000

Sherwood.

Lexington-av., lots Nos. 51, 52	$700

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	9,066
Flour, bbls.	8,826	Malt, bushels	2,900
Flour, bags	2,400	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	412	Pork, bbls.	99
Cornmeal, bags	1,538	Cut Meats, pkgs.	305
Wheat, bushels	460	Lard, pkgs.	461
Corn, bushels	70,573	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	515
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	20
Oats, bushels	12,841	Petroleum, bbls.	1,676

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $8 50 @$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite active, excited, higher and irregular in price to-day. The opening dealings gave promise of a very extensive day's business, and a further rise of full 1 ℘ cent. ℘ lb. was obtained on desirable lots. The later transactions, however, were on a restricted scale, and indicative of a partial reaction of ½c. ℘ lb. Speculative holders seemed rather eager to realize toward the close. The aggregate sales since our last have been 13,044 bales, including 317 bales to spinners, 4,100 bales to shippers, 5,865 bales to speculators, and 2,762 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton To-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	24	24¼	24¼@24¾
Good Ordinary	25	25¼	25¼@25¾
Low Middling	26	26¼	26¼@26¾
Middling	27	27¼	27¼@27¾
Good Middling	28	28¼	28¼@28¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts last week	17,085
Receipts preceding week	21,137
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	219,735
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	506,267
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,673
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,119
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	130,210
Exports since Sept. 1	275,905
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,129
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	103,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,884,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,529,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,235,000
Exports same time 1866-7	901,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,295
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	330,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	580,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally firm in prices, with a fairly active business reported, chiefly in the lower grades, which have been sought after by shippers, and have been on the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35@$9 85; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10 25@$10 55; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 25@$10 75 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 35@$9 85
Extra State	10 25@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 25@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls. at $9 80@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in good request, and firm; sales have been reported of 1,750 sacks at $12 75@ $14 50 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $7 75@$9 75 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $3 25@$4 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand since our last, and decidedly firmer in price. Sales have been reported of 74,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, at $2 55@$2 60, (chiefly at $2 55@$2 58,) in store and delivered, the highest price having been paid for part of a load of very choice; poor to strictly choice No. 2 Spring at $2 42½@$2 48, in store and delivered; poor White Canada at $3; and White California at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has been quoted lower on a limited inquiry, especially for export in view of the rise in freights. Sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 27 for New Mixed Western, $1 27 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 27@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey Western and Southern; $1 20@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 20@$1 22 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been firm but inactive; 2,450 bushels Pennsylvania and State were sold at $1 90@$1 92 ℘ bushel. Barley has been quiet but stiffly held. Of Barley Malt, 1,500 bushels were sold at $2 10 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in good demand and firmer. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels Western at 87c.@87½c., in store; 88c. in store, buyer's option, two weeks, and 89½c., afloat, ℘ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, March 30, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	827,365	Rye	1,891
Corn	1,412,745	Barley	14,491
Oats	1,209,548	Peas	2,939

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and in limited request at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 75c.@95c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quite dull at drooping rates, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c. @20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c. @25c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand and rather buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c. @67c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 80; Resin $3 20@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull at former rates, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c. @85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 22@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 70c. @90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 20; Olive, $2 40 @$2 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack request at 12½c. @13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 39c.@40c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active to-day at rising prices. Sales have been reported since of 3,300 bbls., in lots, at $24 90@$25, closing at $24 95, cash, for New Western Mess; $23 62@$23 87 for Old Mess; $23 75 for Thin Mess; $22 75@$23 for Western Prime Mess; $23 25@$23 50 for City do. do.; $20 37@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $25 35 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand and firm. Sales, 300 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is scarce and wanted, at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 boxes at 12½c. for Cumberlands; 13½c.@13½c. for Short Rib; 14c. @14½c. for Long Clear, and 15c.@15½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is inactive and on the decline; sales have been reported since our last of 435 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c. for inferior to very choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are quite dull at 12½c.@13½c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@ $13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 375 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 250 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy at 45c.@58c. for poor to prime, 58c.@ 60c. for fancy State, and 22c.@45c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand and firm at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 750 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at from 14½c. @16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 165,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@ 12¾c., chiefly at 12½c. 44,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c. @16½c.; 53,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℘ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7d. ℘ bushel. For London, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 12,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ℘ bushel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper, or to take charge of a gentleman's house in the absence of his family, or would like the care of a widower's family; understands the care of children and is willing to assist in any domestic duties; the country preferred. Call on or address M. C., No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations in a private family, one as good cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the other a first-class waitress and assist in the chamber-work; have no objection to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing and ironing or attend to milk and butter; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, with a young girl who understands waiting, both in one house; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. No. 158 30th-st., corner of 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; or take care of children; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 107 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and assist in chamber work; would assist in the care of grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and can dress hair; has good City reference. Apply at No. 234 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent city references, situations in city or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress or thorough laundress. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking; also, pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; can give the best of City references from her employers. Call at No. 413 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent elderly French woman, a situation as nurse to one or two growing up children, or wait upon an invalid lady, or keep house for a widower, and make herself useful in any ways needed; the best City references given. No. 111 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or as chambermaid and plain sewer; unexceptionable City reference can be given from her present employer. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 408 West 16th-st., in the rear, to-morrow.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 221 West 28th-st., in the rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; the advertiser is fully competent and has lived with the best of families in the City, and can be fully recommended. Call at No. 29 North Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to Newport. Call at No. 201 West 16th-st., the west corner. Ring the bell. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies' work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking. Call or address No. 166 West 41st-st., near 9th-av., top floor, for one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soup, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY BY A FIRST-class cook a situation; understands bread and pastry; best of City references. Call, or address to No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a small family; is a good sewer; can be well recommended. Call or address F. L., at Savage's grocery, corner of 35th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; is competent to take entire charge of a child from its birth; or would assist in the care of grown children; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; has first-class City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 268 Hicks-st., top floor, front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation in a private family as a good plain cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; reference given if required. Call at No. 226 (new number) West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and first-class waitress: thoroughly understands her business; can furnish good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 19 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist with children; or would do light chamberwork. Apply at G. R. Reed's millinery-store, No. 433 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress or as parlormaid; can give the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch girl, a situation as cook in a small private family; would assist with the washing, if required; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, linens, all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook (female,) well recommended, a situation; also, German and Irish servants, with good references, at SHAIDE'S Employment Bureau, No. 289 Bowery, above Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook. Has no objection to assist at the washing, or would go as laundress. Understands fluting. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, lady's maids, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, of all nations; young girls, &c.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT first-class waitress a situation; understands glass, silver, &c.; can take the place of chambermaid; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as children's maid and to do plain sewing; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch Protestant girl as cook, and to assist with the washing; is willing to go in the country; has City reference. Call at No. 422 East 13th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 100 West 37th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress: is not afraid to work, and has the best City reference. Call for two days at 111 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.; entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of grown children; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 351 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, who understands French and English cooking; also, all kinds of fine pastry and creams; good references. Address No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or take care of children; good City references. Call for two days at No. 737 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT child nurse, a situation; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; good references. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist with the washing; references given. Can be seen at No. 202 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 381 1st-av., for two days.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; references given if required. Call at No. 226 (new number) West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY person to wait on a lady as nurse to growing children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen till suited at No. 150 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; would go to Newport or the country; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at 19 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day in families; can cut, fit and trim perfectly. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands Spanish or French cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as cook; is truly competent in all its branches; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, game and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation to travel with a family going to England; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 88 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress by the week or month. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; best of City reference. No. 238 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for three days at her last employer's, where she has lived six years. No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nursery governess; can sew on machine. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.; can be seen from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 233 East 21st-st., first floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; pastry, made dishes, desserts of all kinds; reference given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS SITUATION, BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH five years City and country reference, a situation in the City; to wait on a lady who boards; does the baby's washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference from her last place. No. 87 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WNNTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID: understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best City reference. No. 427 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl of 17 years to assist in housework in some respectable family. Call at No. 123 Chrystie-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 328 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 513 6th-av., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse. Apply at her last place, No. 60 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 283 7th-av.; best City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 66 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 1,257 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a young girl; good City reference. Apply at No. 280 5th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 61 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to do waiting alone. Call for two days at No. 232 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone. Call for two days, at No. 232 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A LADY WISHES TO GO TO EUROPE with an invalid or unfortunate child of liberal means. Address Mrs. Dr. AUSTIN, Box No. 163 Times Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; a good driver; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as gardener, married, no family, who thoroughly understands his business; the care and treatment of all kinds of fruit-trees, greenhouse, hot and cool vineries, and is a first-class vegetable gardener. Calls for M. C. R., at No. 15 John-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, industrious man, on a gentleman's or farmer's place; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener and practical farmer, trusty, and not afraid of work; good reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands all kinds of fruits and vegetables, grape vines, &c.; also willing and obliging; good City and country references. Address O. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a Protestant man who understands the business well and the care and treatment of all kinds of farm stock; married; one child; good references given. Address J. H., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom; married man; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at private stable No. 154 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., until suited, or by note, W. B. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; understands fruit, flowers and vegetables and the laying out of a gentleman's place; can give good City reference. Address A. D., Henderson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man without children; understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold grapery and greenhouse; is a good vegetable grower. Address J. H., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; would assist in gardening if required; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address O. M. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will assist in gardening if required; best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farmer and plain gardener; understands the management of horses and cows perfectly; has reference from his last place. Address H. F. J., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows, &c., and is also a good carpenter. Address W. H. S., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, A situation as coachman; is a good groom and a first-class driver; country preferred; would take charge of a small garden, if required. Address C. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; City or country; not particular; the best of recommendations; will be found generally useful. Address J. M. D., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also is a good vegetable gardener; understands general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address A. R., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young man as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, C. H., Station G.

WANTED—BY A GROOM AND COACHMAN, a situation; is a careful driver, understands care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as butler or waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory discharges and City references. Address J. LAY, for two days, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very competent man, who has the very best City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Call or address M. L., for two days, at the new saddlery warehouse of J. P. Trainor & Co., No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waiter man who is a perfect master of his business, a situation; would take the place of valet. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or assistant gardener, the wife to do chamber work or take care of milk and butter of a few cows. Call at No. 116 East 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference. Address, or can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the forcing and general management of greenhouse pits and frames; also the management of horses and cows; and can make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can be well recommended by his last employer. Apply, from 11 until 2 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER CAREFUL MAN, with a small family, a situation as farmer; fully understands care and management of horses, cattle sheep and poultry, and everything connected with the farm; best of City reference. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or call on WALTER R. T. JONES, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of long experience in the business; competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; reference of the highest character; will take charge of a farm in connection with the garden. Address RYE, Westchester County, Box No. 4, for one week; small family.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NEW MARried man, a situation as coachman and gardener in a private family in City or country; is not afraid to work if he only could get a good situation; has best City reference from present employer. Address P. H. F., southwest corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn City, for four days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can milk; can furnish good references from last place; country preferred. Address for two days J. K., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a good practical man in every branch of gardening, graperies, greenhouses, flowers, vegetables, fruits and lawns; a good manager of a gentleman's country place; married; good references. Address PRACTICAL, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN COOK and his wife, without incumbrance; man understands his business in all its branches and all kinds of French cooking; wife understands all kinds of housework, or could assist as cook if required; both have four years' last reference. Call or address PAUL DAVID, new No. 320, old No. 160, East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man (Scotch) without family, who understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to take care of horses if required; has good references. Address for two days W. A. P., Box 214 Times office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND HIS wife, situations; have no children; the man a good vegetable and fruit gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; his wife a first-rate cook or laundress; good reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener who has had experience in Scotland and England and ten years in this country; thorough knowledge of all the branches; laying out new places; conversant with farming; married; small family. Apply at Thorburn's seed-store, 15 John-st. S. E. M., gardener.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; would assist in gardening if required; will be found willing and obliging; can furnish first-class City references. Address T. C., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house a situation by a young man of 20, as stock or receiving clerk, at a moderate salary; desires to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business; references unexceptionable; can command capital. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; has many years' experience; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J., No. 39 East 20th-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener by a thoroughly practical man, (a German,) married, two in family; good references from late employers. Address W. W., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A well-recommended Protestant married man; understands the proper care of horses; good City driver; strictly temperate, useful and obliging; good City reference. Address W. J., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR BY A reliable man, to take care of any public building, bank, library, &c., &c.; he has satisfactory references, and is strongly recommended by the subscriber, OGDEN HAGGERTY, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as plain gardener; can take care of a horse and carriage, milk a cow, or do anything to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address W. L., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single young man; no objections to a small garden; is a careful driver; is industrious, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTEStant, aged 20 years, a situation in a private family as second waiter. No objection to the country. City reference. Address, for two days, H. M., at Mr. Rutter's, grocer, 27th-st. and Lexington-av., N. Y. City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; has the very best of City references as to character and capability. Call at his last employer's stable, No. 7 East 22d-st., or address J. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, in raising vegetables and fruits for market; good reference. Address F. H., care P. H. Nugent, florist, South Bergen, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and careful driving. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 5 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as farmer and plain gardener; has the last eight years' experience; good reference. Address H. L., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener or farmer; understands his business; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man in a private family; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Address JOHN HAMILTON, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in its various branches; has good reference. Address W. L., Eting & Co.'s seed-store, No 201 Fulton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; has eight years City reference from his last employer. Call or address D. S., No. 1,252 Broadway, at M. A. Colman's saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man, and would take care of a small garden; has no objection to the country; the best City reference. Address M. B., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farm hand or assistant gardener on a gentleman's place; best references. Address M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man to go in the country with a private family; can milk, work in a garden and make himself generally useful. Address C. D., Box 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, as groom; a country place preferred; is willing and obliging; understands farming well and the care of horses. No. 53 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, practically capable of conducting the work of a farm, &c.; best of reference. Address E., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands it in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference from his last place. Address B. E. N., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can produce satisfactory references. Call or address for R. P., in the harness-store, No. 19 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN gardener; would have no objection to milk and make himself useful, or take care of horses. Address T. M. F., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single and strictly sober young man; is a good groom and steady driver; best of reference. Address H. L. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has good City references. Call or address J. H., at Lowden's Saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—GOOD TRUCK WORK; STATE what kind, amount of stock and price. Address J. C. H., Box No. 3,198 New-York Post-office.

$25 WILL BE PAID FOR A GOOD SITUAtion as barkeeper by a steady, sober man; no objection to the country. Address G. T., Box No. 150 Times Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS RESPECTABLE girls and women for situations, now ready, in the best families, City or country; English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED—Both thorough and practical men, with good recommendations, to go a few miles in the country; men who are willing and obliging, and not afraid of hard work, may apply at No. 113 South-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN READ AND write, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; one with good City references. Apply at No. 54 East 9th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED waiterman, who understands his business in every respect; must bring good City reference. Apply at No. 24 West 32d-st., before 1 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in a coal-shipping house; must have good recommendation. Address in own handwriting to Box No. 4,888 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN NORTHern Georgia will employ a gardener who can come well recommended. Can be seen for a few days at GAINES & CO.'S, No. 15 Whitehall-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, (HOUSE SERvants,) with good recommendations, and to wear livery, in a first-class family. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 45 3d-av., Mrs. A. SANDERS.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTED: one who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. None but an obliging person need apply at No. 2 East 33d-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, a respectable woman, who can bring good City references, may hear of a situation by applying at No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 52 West 11th-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock, two days.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER ON A FARM; none but a competent man need apply, with references, to JAMES R. SMITH, Jr., No. 15 State-st.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—Accomplished, skillful and responsible agents to canvass this City and the neighboring counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the highest commissions will be paid. Also, wanted competent, responsible parties to contract for territorial or State agencies throughout the United States.
REQUA & PRESCOTT,
General Agents, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A family of two persons, in a village near the City; one to cook, wash, iron and take care of milk of one cow; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 83 Irving-place, corner 18th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO A short distance in the country; either English, Welsh or Scotch, who understands the care of milk and making butter; also a laundress; references required from last employer's. Address Box No. 3,579 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—ON A NEW PLACE NEAR THE City, a reliable man, Protestant preferred, to take care of horses, cows, and assist in other work; some knowledge of carpenter work would be useful. Address W. X., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, WILLING, WELL-bred colored coachman, and two white farm hands, upon a gentleman's country seat, situated within eight miles of the Central Park. For particulars apply to Mr. WHELAN, No. 1,131 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO LEARN TO attend a first-class confectionery; one who can appreciate the comforts of a home; good reference required. Address H. W. M., Brooklyn Post-office, stating where to be seen.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant laundress; one who understands fluting, and is willing to go in the country; the best of references are required. Apply at No. 24 West 32d-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to go in the country; best of reference necessary. Apply at No. 24 West 32d-st., before 1 o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT.—AGENTS WANTED FOR A new national work that is just the book for the masses. Apply to T. BELKNAP & CO., No. 102 William-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.
Boys thoroughly prepared for Princeton College.
Next Session begins April 8.
References—The Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary at Princeton.
For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
Rev. C. F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. The Summer term will open TUESDAY, April 7. Send for catalogue to HENRY M. DOWD, Agent, North Granville, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

TO LADY TEACHERS.—A SINGLE LADY, possessing literary taste, experience, and a few hundred dollars, is desired to take an interest in a private educational enterprise, permanent and reliable. Address E. T. A., care of Box 17, Station G, New-York.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—Spring term commences April 6. C. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references. For circulars, address the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A NEW-YORK CITY PRIVATE day school for boys, an American-born male teacher of Ordinary English for the whole school day, five days per week; one who has conducted successfully or is about concluding the Winter term of a country or village district school is the kind of man desired; he must be a good disciplinarian and love teaching; situation permanent, at $2[illegible] per week, with prospect of increase, if the applicant suits. Address with references and age, GOOD ENGLISH, Box No. 142 Times Office.
N. B.—Vacancy must be filled April 15.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS RESIDENT OR visiting governess in a first-class family; English, French, Latin; highest City testimonials. Address BOSTON GOVERNESS, No. 670 6th-av.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin, Italian and music, desires an engagement as resident governess; best references. Address MISS WILA, Station G, New-York.

CLASSIC AND ELEGANT FRENCH taught by a young man of high education. Lessons strictly private. Address Z. X., Box No. 180 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD GREERY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

WANTED,
A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., Box No. 129 Times Office, stating price and where can be seen.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

PACKING BOXES, LUMBER, MOULDINGS, PLANING AND RESAWING.—Builders and shippers can have lumber purchased of us dressed to order on the premises. Orders by dispatch post promptly delivered on the most favorable terms.
HUSTED, DUNBAR & CO.,
No. 534 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

TO SECOND LUMBER DEALERS.—Houses Nos. 54, 54½, 56 and 58 Laight-st.; to be removed on or before May 20, 1868. CHARLES N. ROMAINE, No. 7 Pine-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, tender feet, &c., skilfully treated by Dr. I. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Briggs' Curative sold by druggists. By mail 50 cents and $1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MIGEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Migel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1868.
mh31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. JUDSON BUEK, of Malden, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of J. Judson Buek, of Malden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was on the 3d day of March, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN McKENZIE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edwin McKenzie, of New-York City, in said district, and who was to wit on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL G. CUTTS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edward Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEXTER TIFFANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES PLACE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 31, 1868.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BUXDAUM, AARON BUXDAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, that on the 24th day of March, 1868, a petition was duly filed in the said Court by WILLIAM A. KOBBE, Esq., Assignee of said bankrupts, that he may be empowered to redeem a lien existing against said estate in favor of Rudolph Seligman, August Seligman and Charles Wasserman, and pay out the assets of said estate the amount thereof, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the redeeming of said lien as stated therein.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1868.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of said District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that, on a petition duly filed in said Court by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee of said bankrupt's estate, for leave to sell certain personal property belonging to said estate, and to pay in full certain claims for rent and taxes against the same, an order was made on the 30th of March instant directing a hearing of the matters stated in said petition before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the sale of said property and payment of said claims, as stated therein.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. WILSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Wilson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1868.
mh31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS B. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas B. Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1868.
mh31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ARTHUR, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John B. Arthur, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.
mh31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES MACKINTIRE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Mackintire, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.
mh31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOWSE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas Dowse, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.
mh31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, a Bankrupt Corporation.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of said Bankrupt Corporation and all other persons interested:—You are hereby notified that upon filing the petition of Francis Skiddy, assignee of the above-named bankrupt corporation, for leave to compound a debt in favor of said corporation against Hinsdale, Sibley and Endicott, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, has ordered that the same be referred to Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, the Register in charge of the proceedings herein, and that notice be given to all creditors and other persons interested in regard to the subject matter of said petition of the taking of the testimony of the said assignee and such other testimony as to the said assignee shall seem proper. You are hereby notified and required to attend before the said Register, Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and show cause, if any you have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the compounding of said debt.
Dated New-York, March 26, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sidney Smith, of the City of Brooklyn, and County of Kings, and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH T. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. at the City of New-York the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah T. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City.

NO. 748.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW A. BROWN, WILLIAM J. BROWN, HORATIO S. BROWN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Andrew A. Brown and William J. Brown, of Orange, New-Jersey, and Horatio S. Brown, of the City of New-York, doing business as A. & H. Brown & Co. in the City of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELY B. HAYWARD, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. McGREGOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEOPHILUS BELDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAN. B. ALLEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID D. ELSTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. PAINE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. COPLAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH W. THOMPSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 31, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KLAUBER, LOUIS ZEIMER and EDWARD BAUMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Klauber, Louis Zeimer and Edward Bauman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. STEVENS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Stevens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1868.
mh24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DARRAGH, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Alexander Darragh in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.
mh24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID W. CANFIELD and HALSTED P. FOWLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates (as well copartnership as individual) of David W. Canfield, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Halsted P. Fowler, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly copartners, under the firm name of D. W. Canfield & Fowler, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.
GEORGE H. NUNGIZER, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 464 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Musgrove, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 18th day of February, 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 626.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH DINKELSPEIL, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of of Joseph Dinkelspeil, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868.
J. W. POOLER,
DANIEL C. DODD, Jr., } Assignees.
mh17-law3wTu.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND COFFIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edmund Coffin, of Greenburgh, in the County of Westchester, in said district, and who has carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York this 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER FREAR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Frear, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL H. EVERETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN O. HILLYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JASON S. LEONARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE A. BLANCHARD, formerly a member of the firm of Blanchard & Rock, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. GLAZE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, bankrupt corporation.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, a business corporation created and organized by and under the laws of the State of New-York, and which for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the date of the filing of said petition was located and transacted business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt corporation, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, No. 83 Nassau-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW O'FARRELL and DANIEL O'FARRELL, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Matthew O'Farrell and Daniel O'Farrell, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
John Todd, Attorney for petitioners, No. 2[illegible]2 Broadway, New-York. mh17-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMBERS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Chambers, residing in Eastchester, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
mh17-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GALEN A. CARTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Galen A. Carter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. HEISER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry A. Heiser, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
m17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASHER C. HAVENS, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Asher C. Havens, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A.D., 1868.
J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

NO. 600.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. GILL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew W. Gill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. DUXBURY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles R. Duxbury, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. DUNCAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Duncan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW J. ANDERSON, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. Anderson, of the town of Olive, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at Kingston, N. Y., March 14, 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh17-law3wTu* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PUTNAM F. SPAULDING, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Putnam F. Spaulding, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY IDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of March, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Ide, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
mh31-law3wTu* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LIGHT AT LAST, SHADOW ON THE CASEMENT, SHAMUS O'BRIEN and NO.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WANDERING HARPER AND HIS DOG, BROWNIE OF THE BRIG, TWO BEDDED ROOM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
THE IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAINS and A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE ON CHINA. By Hon. John Ward.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY
5th-av.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An afternoon dispatch by the Atlantic Cable characterized the news as meagre and unimportant.

In the House of Lords last evening Lord MALMSBURY disclaimed any intention on the part of the British Government to interfere with affairs in Paraguay.

In the House of Commons the act relative to the Irish Church Establishment was called up but no definite action taken.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday resumed discussion on the bill to relieve RODERICK R. BUTLER, Member of Congress elect from Tennessee, from political disabilities. Mr. BUCKALEW argued against the bill, but without finishing his remarks gave way to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to exempt certain manufactures from taxation. The report was ordered printed. The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President, and Mr. BUTLER made the opening speech, consuming the entire session of the Court. Subsequently the Senate was convened for legislative business, when the report on exempting certain manufactures from taxation was taken up, and, after debate, was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. HAIGHT presented to the House a joint resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature withdrawing the consent of the State of New-Jersey to the Constitutional amendment. Pending the consideration of the resolutions the House went into Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial. Subsequently the resolutions were partly read, when Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution declaring them to be "disrespectful to the House and scandalous in character," and directing that they be returned to Mr. HAIGHT. After some filibustering the resolution was adopted. The House then adjourned.

The regular report of Congressional proceedings yesterday will be found on the second page of the TIMES this morning.

GENERAL.

The April dividends of the Boston banks amount to $2,144,000, against $2,149,500 last October and $2,017,000 a year ago. The larger number are 5 and 6 per cent., as usual, and the extremes are 3½ and 7. All the dividends, miscellaneous and bank, to be paid in Boston in April, amount to over $3,500,000. The interest in Massachusetts and Boston bonds will be paid in specie, and these gold payments will amount to $273,038. An extra quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. is paid by the Lancaster mills, the usual period of dividing heretofore being January and July. The Salisbury mills passes its quarterly dividend.

At the dinner-table of a hotel in Tuscumbia, Ala., on Saturday, ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, late of the rebel army, entered into a dispute with a Mr. COLLINS, who was a Union soldier, about the Arkansas election. The discussion waxed warm, and CUNNINGHAM drew a revolver on his antagonist, who promptly brought into use his own pistol and fired, killing him instantly. COLLINS gave himself up to the authorities.

The Supreme Court yesterday gave on opinion in a case from Massachusetts, involving the question of State tax on deposits in a savings bank. As in the case from Connecticut, it was decided that the tax can be imposed on deposits in such institutions, no matter in what form invested.

In the Mobile City Court on Tuesday last, the case against L. V. B. MARTIN, late United States District Attorney, charged with assault upon Judge BUSTEED, with intent to murder, was called. The accused failed to appear and his bond was declared forfeited.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has suspended for sixty days the sale of the lot and building of the Petersburg, Va., Library Association, advertised to take place under a deed of trust to-day, in order to enable the Association to make arrangements to meet its liabilities.

ABRAHAM H. MILLS, the canal-boat Captain who killed PATRICK MALONE, in Buffalo, on the 13th of August last, was brought to Buffalo from Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday afternoon, and lodged in jail. He claims that he stabbed MALONE in self-defence, and fled from fear of popular vengeance.

The City of Bangor, Me., yesterday, voted by a large majority to loan its credit for $1,000,000 to the European and North American Railway; also, for $15,000 per mile to the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad. This action secures the building of both roads.

Township elections occurred in some portions of Maine yesterday. Eastport was carried by the Republicans by a reduced majority from last year. Pembroke and Lubec, which last year went Democratic, yesterday were carried by the Republicans.

A dispatch received from San Francisco yesterday says nothing has yet been heard from the steamship *China*, now overdue from Hong Kong.

A car loaded with horses, on the Vermont Central Railroad, took fire on Saturday night, near Montpelier. Ten horses were burned to death, while others leaped into the stream and were drowned.

Gov. GEARY, yesterday, vetoed the Free Railroad bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the ground of its unconstitutionality and that it grants extraordinary powers to railroad companies, in authorizing them to increase their capital stock without limit.

Gov. WARD has signed the bill authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to have an office and transact business in New-Jersey. The Harsimus Cove bill has become a law without his signature, under the provisions of the State Constitution.

The call has been issued for the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention, which is to meet at Concord on the 5th of May, to elect delegates to to the Chicago Convention and nominate electors.

The New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society held a public annual meeting, last evening, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The President, Mr. W. W. CORNELL, presided, and a large audience was in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Mr. CORNELL and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn. The report of the Corresponding Secretary, for the fourteen months ending the 1st inst., exhibits the most gratifying results of the Society's labors. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the same period at $65,756 95, and the expenditures at $65,248 10. The real estate and other property belonging to the Society is valued at $71,600. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, after which the Society adjourned.

The Select Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen having charge of the East River bridge matter, reported to the Board yesterday in favor of subscribing $3,000,000 on behalf of the City to the capital stock of the Bridge Company, providing that certain members of the Corporation have places in the Board of Direction. The amount necessary for the completion of the bridge, and purchase of property necessary to make room for its construction, is now set down at $9,000,000. Mr. OLIVER ROWLAND INGERSOLL protested against the adoption of the report of the Committee, and offered to build the bridge himself free of cost to the City. The subject is to come up for consideration next week.

In the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution, fixing the time for the commencement of the widening and extension of Church-street as the 1st of September, 1869, was laid over. A resolution calling on the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel to compel the proprietors of the Weehawken ferry to run good boats at regular hours, or to cancel the ferry lease, was referred.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER on the body of a German named BERNARD EMERICH, who hanged himself in the engine-room of JESSUP'S malt-house, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, Saturday night. He was in destitute circumstances, and depressed in spirits in consequence of the refusal of his relatives to aid him.

Yesterday the Board of Audit met and rendered decisions allowing a number of claims, and considered a claim of Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY for $10,000 for personal damage alleged to have been sustained by being thrown from a wagon in Sixth-avenue, in consequence of obstructions in the street.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received a message from the Mayor vetoing all the resolutions for increase of salaries and creation of new offices. Resolutions were adopted directing the Tax Commissioners to prepare copies of the personal tax lists, and of the companies and Banks that pay tax on surplus capital.

Yesterday morning a thief entered the dwelling of Councilman PARKER, in Hoboken, and succeeded in effecting his escape with a quantity of jewelry, seven ladies' dresses and some of the Councilman's clothing.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of a liquor-dealer in Jersey City named PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, charged with assaulting a customer with a dagger which he took from behind his counter.

A barkeeper named JOSEPH HAMILTON poisoned himself, Sunday, at No. 173 West Fourth-street. He is supposed to have been insane. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Street-Cleaning Contractor claims to have removed 234,000 loads of dirt, snow, &c., from the streets between the 1st of January and the 28th of March.

Cotton was again very active yesterday, opening at an advance of 1c., but closing at an improvement of barely ½c. ℔ lb. on Saturday's figures. Flour, Wheat, Oats, Pork and Bacon were in good request at rising prices. Corn, Lard and Petroleum, dull and drooping. Groceries unchanged. Freights firmer, but quiet.

The prices of beef cattle are still maintained at high figures. Yesterday the supply at the National Drove Yards was light, numbering only 1,777 for the week. A part of the brokers affirmed that prices were ½c. higher than one week ago; while others were ready to bet money that prices were ½c. lower. The difference was to be accounted for in the quality of the offerings. There was a large number of miserably poor and thin animals that were not fit for dog-meat. The rooks and crows of the West have surely been robbed of their portion. Brokers said they had sold nothing for over 19c. ℔ lb.; but butchers affirmed that they had to pay 20c. for the choicest steers. Common to fair bullocks brought 15c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Transactions in sheep and lambs are moderate. The demand for such animals as are really fit to slaughter is excellent. Lambs, of which there are but few, sell at fabulous prices. Prime mutton sheep sell for 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight; a few were reported as sold for more than 9c. Thin and poor droves are worked off at 4c.@5c., or for what third-class butchers will pay for them. Prime hogs are in fair request. Prices have fluctuated more or less during the past week. A few were sold at 10c. ℔ lb., live weight; very few bring more than 9c. Prices of milch cows and calves continue unchanged.

The President's Trial—Gen Butler's Opening Speech.

Gen. BUTLER'S opening speech for the prosecution—though not exactly all that his admirers proclaimed in advance it would be in the way of power, eloquence and conclusiveness—is yet what all who know BUTLER'S talents felt assured it would be—a very sharp and clever piece of argumentation, and a very vehement denunciation of the course and character of President JOHNSON. The method is systematic, the treatment coherent, the argument broader and more dignified than any of BUTLER'S previous efforts. He frequently weakens the force of his statement by unnecessary violence of language; he occasionally descends to sophistries that are disgraceful to his reason; he attempts to bolster up slim points that had better have been passed over; he is guilty of perversions that are more ingenious than honorable; he makes appeals that might be very effective in a stump speech, but are grossly offensive in a legal argument addressed to such a body as the Senate; and he indulges in vituperation that is entirely misplaced at the opening of such a trial. And yet withal, the speech is of such length and elaborateness, that, after making allowance for all these vicious faults, there is yet room for a constitutional and legal argument which, as a whole, is far above the range that might have been expected from the speaker. We are glad that he has put his main positions on the broad basis upon which they are planted, that they are possessed of such scope and elevation, and that they are capable of being discussed according to the higher principles of law that ought to govern this unprecedented trial.

Gen. BUTLER was in many respects the fittest of the Managers to open the case. A man was wanted who could make an impression,—an impression on the country even more than on the Senate; and there was greater reason to expect this from BUTLER than from any other of the Impeachment Managers. THAD. STEVENS lacked strength as well as mental cohesion for such an effort as was required; BOUTWELL'S earnestness would be more available at another stage; BINGHAM'S remarkable rhetorical displays could be given from time to time during the progress of the trial; LOGAN'S rant could be held back at least until it *could not be* held back; and WILSON'S able and earnest arguments were needed for the close. BUTLER had not only the prestige of his name—not only the prestige of being the original proposer of impeachment, and one of the most persistent and formidable enemies of the President, but he has a quality of *sensationalism* as well as a general force, originality and acuteness of mind and character which could be made very *telling* upon such an opportunity as now presented itself. If it has turned out that, on this occasion, he was less sensational and excitable than in his Congressional harangues against the President, it must none the less be admitted that he has justified his selection for the place he occupied yesterday.

He was not very fortunate, at the opening, in his attempt to define an impeachable crime or misdemeanor. If, after saying that it was an offence "in its nature or consequences subversive of some fundamental principle of government," he had abruptly stopped, the definition would have been broad enough and precise enough; but when he added, *or* an offence "highly prejudicial to the public interest, and may consist of a violation of the Constitution, of law, of an official oath, or of duty, by an act committed or omitted, or without violating any positive law, by the abuse of discretionary powers from improper motives, or for any improper purpose," he passed far beyond the boundaries of definition, and opened the gates so wide that any President might be put through for any unpopular act of his administration. He might have thought it necessary to go thus far in order to cover the case now in hand; but it must have been obvious to every one, that a rule capable of being stretched so far as this, was incapable of any special application to the alleged offences of ANDREW JOHNSON. Having failed upon a particular point where success was uncommonly difficult, he proceeded with his argument in a method which we can only rapidly outline.

He entered on a discussion as to the peculiar characteristics and powers of the Senate when sitting as a Court of Impeachment—showing that it had no analogy to an ordinary court of law, but was merely the United States Senate as a (special) constitutional tribunal. It was bound by no law, either statute or common, limiting its action; it consulted no precedents, save those of the custom of parliamentary bodies; it was a law unto itself, bound only by the natural principles of equity and justice. He doubtless thought it necessary to take this position as an offset to the ground that has recently been taken, that the Senate, acting as a Court, was subject to the rules for the government of ordinary courts of law, and that the presiding officer was clothed with the powers and possessed of the privileges that are exercised by a Judge. The point may be one of no little importance in the progress of the trial, especially as it has been given out that the opinion of Chief Justice CHASE is opposite to that which is enforced by Mr. BUTLER.

Having disposed of this matter, he proceeds directly to the charges against the President set forth in the articles of impeachment. He discusses as a whole, and with much historical illustration, the eight articles relating to the legality of Mr. JOHNSON'S action in the removal of STANTON. He puts the question, (with much foolish verbiage in its form, which we here omit,) Has the President the constitutional power to remove from office all functionaries, without restraint by the Senate or the laws? And against such an assumption he argues at great length and with much vigor, appealing to law, precedent, history, the necessities of a free Government, and the public welfare. He examines the Tenure of Office bill, and its special relation to STANTON'S case. He refers to the President's claim that it is unconstitutional, showing that the President is *estopped* from this pretension by having repeatedly recognized the validity and binding force of the law in his previous intercourse with Congress. He shows the illegality of THOMAS' appointment, and indicates the wicked and desperate purpose of the President in making it. He examines the President's arguments in defence of his right to violate the law, and demolishes the pretext that it was for the purpose of obtaining a decision from the Supreme Court upon its constitutionality. He then puts to the Court which he is addressing the extraordinary query, "*Will you hear* an argument, as a Senate of the United States, a majority of whom voted for the very bill, upon its constitutionality, in the trial of an Executive officer, for wilfully violating it, before it had been doubted by any Court?" We suppose by this inquiry that BUTLER desires the Court to prevent the President's counsel from any discussion of a matter which is likely to be one of the main points of the defence.

BUTLER argues that the *intent* of the President, in all the offences of which he is accused, is not doubtful. He himself admits that it was his intent to violate the law, and this, with the other evidences of criminal purpose which are furnished, is sufficient for his condemnation.

After thus enforcing the charges in the first eight articles, he triumphantly asks:

"Having shown that the President wilfully violated an act of Congress, without justification, both in the removal of STANTON and the appointment of THOMAS, for the purpose of obtaining wrongfully the possession of the War Office by force, if need be, and certainly by threats and intimidations, for the purpose of controlling its appropriations through its *ad interim* chief, who shall say that ANDREW JOHNSON is not guilty of the high crime and misdemeanors charged against him in the first eight articles?"

The ninth article, charging the President with attempting a conspiracy with Gen. EMORY, is next in order. BUTLER admits that the direct proof in this case is inconclusive; but he argues that it is sustained by the knowledge we otherwise possess of the President's designs, and by numerous collateral circumstances which he develops in the true style of a pettifogger.

BUTLER'S own article (the tenth) referring to the President's speeches against Congress at St. Louis and other places, calls from him an especially bitter diatribe. These speeches were proof of an atrocious conspiracy. They were meant to prepare the way for a despotism. They were intended to inflame the popular mind to such a pitch that Mr. JOHNSON would be enabled to overthrow the Government and establish his own tyrannical power on its ruins. He was attempting to follow in the footsteps of CROMWELL, in the footsteps of NAPOLEON, in the footsteps of all the ambitious criminals who had taken the same means to break down the established institutions or liberties of a nation.

The evidence for the eleventh charge shows that the President was lost to all decency and propriety of conduct. It is no matter about the truth or falsity of the allegations in JOHNSON'S speeches; it is the *scandal* of such speeches being made by a man who is President of the United States.

Having thus disposed of all the charges in the articles of impeachment, BUTLER goes on, upon his own account, to charge the President with a score of other crimes and misdemeanors more wicked than those for which he is on trial. And he closes with an appeal for the Senate to convict, dealing in what, we fancy, must be considered the slightly exaggerated style of lawyers when closing a case in Court: "Never again, if ANDREW JOHNSON go quit and free this day, can the people of this or any other country, by constitutional checks and guards, stay the usurpations of Executive power. The future political welfare and liberties of all men hang trembling on the decision of the hour."

One thing will strike all who carefully peruse Mr. BUTLER'S speech, and that is the remarkable absence of anything like *novelty* in the statement or arguments. The whole matter has been so long and so thoroughly discussed in the Press and in Congress, that it seems everything that can be said about it has already been said.

Reconstruction in the South.

Gen. MEADE, who has shown himself in his Military Governorship, a wise, prudent and firm supporter of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, thus speaks of the state of things in Alabama:

"Acknowledging the importance of the State being at the earliest moment restored to her proper relations in the Union, I cannot but look on the result of the recent election as an expression of opinion that *the registered voters do not desire to be restored under the Constitution submitted to them*, and in view of the recent act of Congress, giving ratification to a majority of the votes cast, I would prefer seeing the Convention reassembled for a revision of the Constitution, and the revised Constitution submitted to the people under the new law. I am of the opinion that *a revised Constitution, more liberal in its terms and confined to the requirements of the Reconstruction laws*, would, in Alabama—as I have reason to expect it will in Georgia and Florida—*meet with the approval of the majority of the registered voters*, and I beg leave to call your attention to the difficulty of carrying on a Government in a State where *so small a population of those qualified to take part in the Government are in favor of the organic law*, and to insure a larger proportion of what must be the governing class, a more acceptable Constitution should be presented to them for adoption."

These are words of truth and soberness. They ought to command the attention and respect of Congress. If the suggestions which the General makes, in regard to amending the Constitution, are heeded and carried into effect, there is every reason to hope for the speedy return of the State to her position in the Union, upon a basis that ought to prove satisfactory to the whole country.

If the bill just passed by the House of Representatives shall pass the Senate also, and become a law, the Legislature of Alabama will, we hope, act on the General's advice. The Reconstruction laws of Congress disfranchise quite enough of the Southern whites—more, we believe, than were either necessary or wise, in view of the fact that suffrage for the blacks was made universal. But the Convention that framed the Constitution just rejected went far beyond this. Every voter was required to take an oath as to his *future* political action. He was required to swear that he would never hereafter vote in favor of changing the suffrage provisions of the Constitution so as to affect the *status* of colored voters. No State has any right to exact any such oath as a condition of voting.

This provision had a great deal to do with the rejection of the Constitution. It is not at all surprising that the people of the State should be unwilling thus to bind their political action for the future. If they are to have self-government, they naturally desire to be *free* in their action under it.

Gen MEADE'S opinions as to the difficulty of carrying on a government "where so small a portion of those qualified to take part in it are in favor of the organic law," is also entitled to weight. Such a government can, from the nature of the case, be only temporary, and is quite certain to plant the seeds of lasting discontent and strife in its administration of affairs.

Congress can very well afford now to lay solid foundations for the State Governments it is about to create for the Southern States. And it ought to establish them on principles that are fully in harmony with our theories of self-government, and which will command the assent of a majority of the people to be affected by them.

The Alabama Bill.

We are glad to find the *Tribune* so easily suited in regard to Alabama. Ever since the election in that State at which the new Constitution was *rejected*, it has insisted that Congress should declare it *adopted*. It has protested against subjecting the people to the expense and trouble of a new election,—settling the whole question off-hand by declaring that "*everybody knows*" that a majority of the voters of the State are in favor of the Constitution, in spite of the decisive vote against it. And it has, with equal emphasis, demanded that the State should be at once admitted to Congress and the military rule withdrawn,—because the country was tired of chaos and confusion, and demanded the speedy restoration of the revolting States.

The House has passed a bill directly in the teeth of all these demands, and the *Tribune* "trusts that the Senate will promptly concur." The Constitution is *not* declared adopted; a new election *is* to be had upon it:—the State is not admitted to representation in Congress, and the military control is retained. It is gratifying to find the *Tribune* so ready to surrender its own opinions upon a moment's notice, and to accept action, at the hands of Congress, against which it protested so vehemently only a few days ago. There can be no great danger of collision and turmoil on any subject, when so much eagerness is shown for harmony at any price.

But we concur very heartily with the *Tribune* in hoping that the Senate will pass the bill. It is a decided improvement on the one reported by the Reconstruction Committee, which it supersedes. It does not enact a falsehood, to begin with, by declaring a Constitution adopted which was in fact rejected. Gen. MEADE confirms the statement that it was rejected, and has, what the *Tribune* styles the "effrontery," to set aside, as of no account whatever, the stories that this was the result of coercion, intimidation, high water, Spring freshets and other natural and moral causes sufficient to warrant a reversal of the verdict. The bill proposes to submit the Constitution again to the popular vote, with such amendments as the Legislature just chosen may make, and that a majority of those *voting* shall decide the result. We do not think there is any very good ground for regarding this Legislature as a proper representation of the people of the State, but its title in this respect is, to say the least, quite as good as that of the present Government. Both are provisional, and neither rests on any very authoritative declaration of the popular will.

The *Tribune* deems it "effrontery" in us to set aside its pleas for disregarding the result of the late election, as resting on no "legal or trustworthy" evidence. That journal asserts that the negroes were intimidated by threats of dismissal from employment, that their votes were coerced, and that "*thus* and *thus only* was a majority of the registered voters deterred from voting. Why," adds the *Tribune*, "deny so plain a truth?" We don't deny it—we only doubt it. And we doubt it because nothing but the report of party newspapers is quoted to support it,—because Gen. MEADE, who is on the spot, says nothing of it,—because the Reconstruction Committee has no evidence to sustain it,—and because it is precisely what the *Tribune* always says to explain every vote, in this City, in Connecticut, and everywhere else, which goes against its wishes and predictions. Congress was just as anxious to declare the Constitution adopted as the *Tribune* was; but it felt the need of something like evidence to go upon, and it couldn't get it. The *Tribune* thought the truth "so plain" that it didn't need any evidence!

We hope this bill will pass and become a law; that the Legislature will promptly submit the Constitution, amended to suit themselves, to the vote of the people;—that those who like it will vote for it, and those who don't will vote against it;—and that the result will be accepted and acquiesced in by the whole country, as a conclusive indication of the sentiment of the people of the State—until they change their minds.

The Erie and Its Directors.

The Assembly will probably have an opportunity, to-day, of contributing still further to the settlement of the Erie Railroad Controversy. The audacious proposal of the Directors to legalize an issue of stock created in a manner and for a purpose which no honest man can defend, is for the time defeated. The Committee on the affairs of the road is now expected to report, and that document, whatever be its precise import, will open the door for a thorough exposure of the management, and perhaps for some definite mode of terminating the scandal which the present attitude of the absconding Directors occasions.

It is surely competent to the legislature to provide for the unchecked operation of the State laws over all that remains of a corporation organized under them; and the power it has it should not hesitate to exercise, as well for protection of great interests as for the vindication of lawful authority over the property if not over the persons of lawless officials. When men are proclaimed outlaws, their claim to the ordinary protection of legal forms ceases. And when those who by their acts proclaim themselves outlaws escape the jurisdiction of the courts, the Legislature may be asked to come to the relief of the community, so far as concerns the corporation of which these men are the managers. Never was there a case more clearly requiring the strong hand of legislative authority than this of the Erie road. The Treasurer and other directors have confessed their inability to justify their conduct in the Courts by running away from the operation of judicial orders and decisions. They are practically, at this moment, outlaws from the State of New-York. They have carried away, too, all the property of the Company that could be carried. The books and papers and the cash of the Company have all been transferred to New-Jersey avowedly to be beyond the reach of New-York law. But the railroad remains. *That*, or the greater part of it, is still subject to the law, and to whatever authority the Legislature, in view of the exceptional condition of affairs, may lawfully exercise.

Some legislative action seems imperatively required to assert the supremacy of legal forms and results over the cunning and unscrupulous doings of the runaway directors. Having defied the State and its laws, may not—must not—the State provide afresh for the management of the road on the general ground that it has no longer a directory of whom the State can take cognizance?

So far as the Drew party have been able to circumvent the laws, they have made the Erie Road a foreign corporation. They have not only transferred themselves and all they could carry to New-Jersey, but they have sought the aid of New-Jersey legislation in furtherance of their purposes. It remains for the lawgivers of this State to consider how they may best vindicate the jurisdiction of its Courts over one of its own corporations, and rescue the railroad from men who have forfeited all right to the administration of its affairs.

The Court of Claims.

The death of Judge WILMOT creates a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims, and the importance of that Court is such as makes it the duty of Congress and the public to see that it is filled only by a first-class man.

The cases which come before the Court of Claims generally involve very large amounts, and behind them are trains of similar cases awaiting adjustment in the departments. They also involve unusual and difficult questions of constitutional law for which there are none of the usual precedents and authorities. There is also in interested and influential quarters a jealous dislike of a tribunal which has made such sad havoc with the old plunder system, and scarcely a session of Congress passes without opportunities being found to misrepresent and malign the court, or without efforts to restore the former committee "jobs" that a few years since made Congress infamous. The Judges of the Court of Claims, therefore, need to be lawyers of ability and learning, and to be men of firm and irreproachable integrity. They should stand so high that they shall never be suspected either within Congress or throughout the country. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge WILMOT should be filled by such a man, if he can possibly be procured.

As a matter of course there will be a crowd of applicants—and as usual it may safely be assumed that the more pressing and importunate they are, the less worthy and suitable for the position they are also. The Court hitherto has maintained a very high reputation, and no appointment should be thought of which will lower it.

MINOR TOPICS.

A week or two since, we made some suggestions to the Common Council about the management of the ferries, and asked them to exercise the power which they undoubtedly possess of compelling the Companies to provide good and substantial boats, to be run at regular intervals. We are encouraged to see that our words have not been entirely thrown away. At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Councilmen, a resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Ferries which directs the Corporation Counsel to require the Weehawken Ferry to comply at once with the provisions of its franchise in regard to giving the public proper accommodations, under penalty of forfeiting its charter. This is a good beginning, but it might have promised better results for the public if the resolution had been aimed at some ferry of greater importance. There are several which violate their faith to the public just as much as the one-horse affair at the foot of Forty-second-street.

The Democrats in Connecticut, or some of them, seem to be getting a little out of temper. One of the Republican journals recently stated that a Mr. W. M. CONVERSE had announced his intention to vote for Gen. GRANT; whereupon Mr. W. M. C. publishes a card saying that "the man who penned the statement and the journal that published it are infamous liars." This is rather strong language, especially as the statement in question was very much to Mr. CONVERSE'S credit. Certainly it was nothing to get mad about.

There are a great many people who entertain the notion that Queen VICTORIA will (to speak after the manner of the Hibernians) be the last King of England, and who accordingly fancy that the monarchy will soon come to an end. But a Boston writer mentions the rather startling circumstance that if she live as long as her grandfather, GEORGE III., her reign will extend into the Twentieth Century. Though the Queen has been nearly thirty years on the throne she is not yet 49 years of age; and should she prove as long-lived as were all others of the Hanoverian British Sovereigns, she will remain on the throne long after the greater part of this generation have passed away. The Boston writer furnishes the following curious data: "GEORGE I. died at 67, GEORGE II. at 77, GEORGE III. at 82, GEORGE IV. at 68, and WILLIAM IV. at 72. They are a long-lived race, the Guelphs, one of them, GEORGE III., dying in the sixtieth year of his reign, the longest reign in English history. He was 81 years, 7 months and 16 days old when he departed this life, and the same number of years, months and days vouchsafed to Queen VICTORIA would cause her death to fall on the 4th of January, 1901." As nobody has yet been able to entertain the idea that the English people will ever drive Queen VICTORIA from the throne she fills so well, however many Reform bills may be passed, we may thus set ourselves at rest about the stability of the English monarchy until the fast men of the Twentieth Century step upon the stage.

According to the Washington dispatches in the Boston papers the quarrel in the ranks of the Republican Party in Florida is a sectional controversy between Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The Massachusettts men assert that the Wisconsin party has sold out to the rebels, and the Wisconsin men, in turn, say the Massachusetts men are after spoils. The Floridians apparently either care nothing about it, or are not allowed to have any voice in the matter. We suspect the case is very nearly the same in a good many of the Southern States. The natives are compelled to stand back, while the "aliens" from the North fight it out among themselves.

We are afraid American securities do not "rule" high in Ireland. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, being arrested for debt, handed a schedule of his assets to the Court in London, but it was rejected and denounced as "worth less than so much blank paper." The bloated aristocracy of England never did properly appreciate our stocks and bonds at their proper value. But we never saw them put down at quite so low a figure as this before. Evidently "the Court" has no interest in the Credit Foncier, headquarters at Omaha.

The London *Saturday Review* says that Mr. JOHNSON, in his long struggle with Congress, "has displayed invincible resolution, but he has never been contented to await the results of the mistakes committed by his adversaries. A prudent man would have evaded occasions of collision, but Mr. JOHNSON has sought every opportunity of asserting his own authority." These remarks are perfectly just. Mr. JOHNSON is no tactician or manager. He has but a limited knowledge of men and their principles of action, and the mode by which results are wrought out through legislation. He lacks nearly every quality of a statesman, and is not even competent as a politician. He has honesty and determination, but other qualities beside these are required for his position, and it is for lack of them that he has come to grief.

The latest news from San Domingo is that the country is in anarchy, and the prisons are full. Of course there must be some sort of governing force in existence to keep the prisons full; but this is probably about the full extent of its power. It is painful to see such a rich and charming part of the world given up to ruin and savagery. It is grievous to see the control of such a country in the hands of such a people. But we see no help for it. And we may rest satisfied that if there be any lower depths of human degradation than that which they have reached, it will not require them many years to sink to it. If the population would resort to cannibalism, and devour each other out of existence, it would probably be the best thing that could happen.

The world is outgrowing the old ascetic notions and superstitions, and no longer believes that human enjoyment is a snare of the devil. The Rev. Mr. VINCENT, of Troy, has been advocating all the innocent and rational amusements that take the tastes of young people; and the Young Men's Christian Association, of the same place, has done a good thing in permitting games and plays to be carried on at their reading-tables. These games, such as backgammon, draughts, and cards, are played harmlessly, and the players turn to books or journals when they are tired of the former. Meantime, the young people are kept away from worse haunts and pastimes. This plan of providing well-regulated and agreeable reading-rooms for the people is growing into a custom, and will soon be found to be the best means of instruction and social well-being.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution in the impeachment trial, is Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, of Augusta, Ga., who was removed as Postmaster of that place in direct violation of the Tenure of Office act. He had been regularly nominated and confirmed and was serving as Postmaster, when about three months ago he was peremptorily suspended by order of the President through the Post-office Department. No notification of this removal or suspension has ever been received by the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Tenure of Office act, and consequently his evidence may be of sufficient importance to form the basis of another article.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

The second conference report on the Tax bill came up in the Senate just before the session of the Court to-day, and its consideration was resumed immediately after the Court adjourned. The changes made were to exempt lumber and breadstuffs from the manufacturer's tax, and to add a new section in place of that on whisky, which abandons the strenuous measures first proposed, and simply provides for an increase of the penalties for fraudulent distillation. The Senate, after a brief debate, agreed to the report. It was not reached in the House.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, introduced an important bill to-day amendatory of the act of March 1, 1792, which provides what officers shall succeed to the Presidency in case of a vacancy in that office. To the list designated by that act Judge CHURCHILL adds the Chief Justice of the United States. In case a vacancy occurs more than eighteen months prior to the expiration of a term, a regular election for a full term shall be had in the usual manner. The provisions of the act by which Mr. WADE becomes President, are receiving considerable attention, and there are some who believe it unconstitutional, in that the Constitution by implication provides that the successor of the President must be an officer of the United States, which the President *pro tem.* of the Senate clearly is not.

THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, the corporation which succeeded the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, has met with a sudden and complete collapse at the hands of the Supreme Court. On Monday last a series of decisions were rendered against this Company respecting property and rolling stock claimed by it. This morning Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the final blow upon a creditor's bill, by judgment creditors of the old La Crosse Company, declaring the sale under the Barnes mortgage, under which the Minnesota Company was organized, to be fraudulent and void, and perpetually enjoined that Company from intermeddling with any of the properties, rights or privileges purchased at that sale. So the Company is dead and buried.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

Your correspondent desires emphatically to deny the authorship of a paragraph transmitted by telegraph from New-York to the Western Press and credited to this correspondence, to the effect that Hon. W. M. EVARTS was offered $50,000 to retire from the President's cause after he had been retained by him. No such statement ever appeared in this correspondence.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Secretary STANTON has issued, in the form of a general order, the act of Congress amendatory of the act passed March 21, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States. It is accompanied by a note by the Department of State, saying the foregoing act, having been presented to the President for his approval, and not having been returned by him within the time constitutionally prescribed, had become a law without his approval.

GEN. HANCOCK ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following is the order assigning Gen. HANCOCK to duty in the Division of the Atlantic:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 28, 1868.—GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 17.—By the direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK is relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District and assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic created by General Orders No. 10, of February 12, 1868.

By command of GEN. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. HANCOCK has returned to this city, and his order assuming command of the Department will be issued to-morrow.

THE LATE GEN. ASBOTH.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS has officially informed the State Department of the death of Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, our Minister resident at the Argentine Republic. He had been hopelessly sick for a long time, and his sufferings had been so great, our Consul at Montevideo says that his death must be regarded as a happy release. Admiral DAVIS incloses his general order in eulogy of the eminent services of the deceased in the war of the rebellion, and ordering the flags of the ships of the squadron to be worn at half-mast, and the firing of fifteen minute-guns. The foreign men-of-war of all nations also kept their flags at half-mast during the day.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The following is the text of the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes, as agreed to by the Senate through the report of the Committee of Conference, and which awaits the concurrence of the House:

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 49 and 95 of the act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said sections be and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to the taxes imposed thereby on gas made of coal wholly or in part or of any other material; on illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils or articles, the products of the distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum, or of any single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances; on wines therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots. *Provided*, That the products of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore-mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rates fixed by the said section ninety-four.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which under existing laws may accrue before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other article, which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That after the 1st day of June next no drawback of internal taxes paid on manufactures shall be allowed on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation; nor shall such drawback be allowed in any case, unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence in writing, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the tax had been paid, and that such articles of manufacture were prior to the first day of April, 1868, actually purchased, or actually manufactured and contracted for to be delivered for such exportation, and no claim for such drawback, or for any drawback of internal tax on exportations, made prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid, unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the first day of October, 1868.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares or merchandise (breadstuffs and unmanufactured lumber excepted) not otherwise specially taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specially taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages with his own name or trade mark thereon any articles or compound not otherwise specially taxed, and whose annual sales exceed $5,000, shall pay, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $5,000, $2, and the amount of sales in excess of the rate of $5,000 per annum, shall be returned quarter-yearly to the Assistant Assessor, and the tax on the excess of $5,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor, and paid quarter-yearly in the months of January, April, July and October of each year, as other taxes are assessed and paid; and the first assessment herein provided for shall be made in the month of July, 1868, for the three months then next preceding.

SEC. 5. That every person engaged in carrying on the business of a distiller who shall defraud, or attempt to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all distilled spirits, and all raw materials, for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery and on the distillery premises, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 6. That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of any of the duties of his office; or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States, or shall do, or omit to do any act with intent to enable any person to defraud the United States, or shall make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make a certificate or return, or having knowledge or information of the violation of any Revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report in writing such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no compromise, discontinuance or *nolle prosequi* of any prosecution under this act shall be allowed without the permission in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

it with the same name which it is a significant fact the partizans of JOHNSON by a concerted cry, applied to the Congress of the United States when he commenced his memorable pilgrimage and crusade against it. It is a still more significant fact that the justification made by CROMWELL and by JOHNSON for setting aside the authority of Parliament and Congress respectively was precisely the same, to wit: that they were elected by part of the people only. When CROMWELL, by his soldiers, finally entered the hall of Parliament to disperse its members, he attempted to cover the enormity of his usurpation by denouncing this man personally as a libertine, that as a drunkard, another as the betrayer of the liberties of the people. JOHNSON started out on precisely the same course, but forgetting the parallel too early, he proclaims this patriot an assassin, that statesman a traitor, threatens to hang that man whom the people delight to honor, and breathes out "threatening and slaughter" against this man, whose services in the cause of human freedom has made his name a household word wherever language is spoken. There is, however, an appreciable difference between CROMWELL and JOHNSON, and there is a like difference in the results accomplished by each.

When BONAPARTE extinguished the Legislature of France, he waited until through his Press and his partizans, and by his own denunciations, he brought its authority into disgrace and contempt, and when finally he drove the Council of the nation from their Chamber, like CROMWELL, he justified himself by personal abuse of the individuals themselves as they passed by him. That the attempt of ANDREW JOHNSON to overthrow Congress has failed, is because of the want of ability and power, not of malignity and will. We are too apt to overlook the danger which may come from words. We are inclined to say that this is only *talk*—wait till some *act* is done, and then it will be time to move. But words may be, and sometimes are, things—living, burning things, that set a world on fire. As a most notable instance of the power of words, look at the inception of the rebellion through which we have just passed. For a quarter of a century the nation took no notice of the talk of disunion and secession which was heard in Congress and on the "stump," until in the South a generation was taught them by words, and the word suddenly burst forth into terrible, awful war. Does any one doubt that if JACKSON had hanged CALHOUN in 1832 for talking nullification and secession, which was embryo treason, the cannon of South Carolina against Fort Sumter would ever have been heard, with all their fearful and deadly consequences?

Nay, more; if the United States officers, Senators and Representatives had been impeached or disqualified from office in 1832, for advocating secession on the "stump," as was done in 1862 by Congress, then our sons and brothers, now dead in battle or starved in prison, had been alive and happy, and a peaceful solution of the question of slavery had been found. Does any one doubt that if the intentions of the respondent could have been carried out, and his denunciations had weakened the Congress in the affections of the people, so that those who had in the North sympathized with the rebellion could have elected such a minority even of the Representatives to Congress as, together with those sent up from the Governments organized by JOHNSON in the rebellious States, they should have formed a majority of both or either House of Congress? That the President would have recognized such body as the legitimate Congress, and attempted to carry out its decrees by the aid of the Army and Navy and the Treasury of the United States, over which he now claims such unheard-of and illimitable powers, and thus lighted the torch of civil war? In all earnestness, Senators, I call each one of you upon his conscience to say whether he does not believe, by such preponderance of evidence drawn from the acts of the respondent since he has been in office, that if the people had not been, as they ever have been, true and loyal to their Congress and themselves, such would not have been the result of these usurpations of power in the Executive? Is it, indeed, to be seriously argued here that there is a constitutional right in the President of the United States, who, during his official life, can never lay aside his official character to denounce, malign, abuse, ridicule and contemn, openly and publicly, the Congress of the United States—a coördinate branch of the Government? It cannot fail to be observed that the President (shall I dare to say his counsel, or are they compelled by the exigencies of their defence,) have deceived themselves as the *gravamen* of the charge in this article? It does not raise the question of freedom of speech, but of propriety and decency of speech and conduct in a high officer of the Government. ANDREW JOHNSON, the private citizen, as I may reverently hope and trust he soon will be, has the full constitutional right to think and speak what he pleases, in the manner he pleases, and where he pleases, provided always he does not bring himself within the purview of the common law offences of being a common railer and brawler, or a common scold, which he may do, (if a male person is ever liable to commit that crime;) but the dignity of the station, the proprieties of position, the courtesies of office, all of which are a part of the common law of the land, require the President of the United States to observe that gravity of deportment, that fitness of conduct, that appropriateness of demeanor, and those amenities of behavior, which are a part of his high official functions. He stands before the youth of the country the exemplar of all that is of worth in ambition, and all that is to be sought in aspiration; he stands before the men of the country as the grave Magistrate who occupies, if he does not fill, the place once honored by WASHINGTON; nay, far higher and greater, he stands before the world as the representative of free institutions, as the type of a man whom the suffrages of a free people have chosen as their chief. He should be the living evidence of how much better, higher, nobler, and more in the image of God, is the elected ruler of a free people than a hereditary monarch coming into power by the accident of birth; and when he disappoints all these hopes and all these expectations, and becomes the ribald, scurrilous blasphemer, bandying epithets and taunts with a jeering mob, shall he be heard to say that such conduct is not a high misdemeanor in office? Nay, disappointing the hopes, causing the cheeks to burn with shame, exposing to the taunts and ridicule of every nation the good name and fame of the chosen institutions of thirty millions of people, is it not the highest possible crime and misdemeanor in office? and, under the circumstances, the *gravamen* of these charges? The words are not alleged to be either false or defamatory, because it is not within the power of any man, however high his official position, in effect to slander the Congress of the United States, in the ordinary sense of that word, so as to call on Congress to answer as to the truth of the accusation. We do not go in, therefore, to any question of truth or falsity. We rest upon the scandal of the scene. We would as soon think, in the trial of an indictment against a termagant as a common scold, of summoning witnesses to prove that what she said was not true. It is the noise and disturbance in the neighborhood that is the offence, and not a question of the provocation or irritation which causes the outbreak. At the risk of being almost offensive, but protesting that if so it is not my fault, but that of the person whose acts I am describing, let me but faintly picture to you the scene at Cleveland and St. Louis.

THE CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS SPEECHES.

It is evening. The President of the United States on a journey to do homage at the tomb of an illustrious statesman, accompanied by the head of the army and navy and Secretary of State, has arrived in the great central city of the continent. He has been welcomed by the civic authorities. He has been escorted by a procession of the benevolent charitable societies and citizens and soldiers to his hotel. He has returned thanks, in answer to an address of the Mayor, to the citizens who have received him. The hospitality of the city has provided a banquet for him and his suite, when he is again expected to address the chosen guests of the city where all things may be conducted in decency and in order. While he was resting, as one would have supposed he would have to do from the fatigue of the day, a noisy crowd of men and boys, washed and unwashed, drunk and sober, black and white, assemble in the street, who make night hideous by their bawling, quitting the drawing-room, without the advice of his friends, the President of the United States rushes forth on to the balcony of the hotel to address what proves to have been a mob, and this he calls in his answer a "fit occasion on which he is held to the high duty of expressing opinions of and concerning the legislation of Congress, proposed or completed, in respect of its wisdom, experience, justice, worthiness, objects, purposes, and public and political motives and tendencies." Observe now, upon this fit occasion, like in all respects to that at Cleveland, when the President is called upon by the constitutional requirements of his office to expound "the wisdom, expediency, justice, worthiness, objects, purposes and tendencies of the acts of Congress," what he says and the manner in which he says it. Does he speak with the gravity of a Marshall when expounding constitutional law? Does he use the polished sentences of a Wirt? Or, failing in these, which may be his misfortune, does he in plain, homely words of truth and soberness endeavor to instruct the men and youth before him in their duty to obey the laws and to reverence their rulers, and to prize their institutions of government? Although he may have been mistaken in the aptness of the occasion for such didactic instructions, still good teaching is never thrown away. He shows, however, by his language, as he had shown at Cleveland, that he meant to adapt himself to the occasion. He has hardly opened his mouth, as we shall show you, when some one in the crowd cries, "How about our British subjects?" The Chief Executive, supported by his Secretary, of State, so that all the foreign relations and diplomatic service were fully represented, with a dignity that not even his counsel can appreciate, and with an amenity which must have delighted Downing-street, answers: "We will attend to John Bull after a while, so far as that is concerned." The mob, ungrateful, receives this bit of expression of opinion upon the justice, worthiness, objects, purposes, and public and political motives and tendencies of our relations with the Kingdom of Great Britain, as they fell from the honored lips of the President of the United States, with laughter, and the more unthinking, with cheers. Having thus disposed of our diplomatic relations with the first naval and commercial nation on earth, the President next proceeds to instruct, in manner aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid, this noisy mob on the subject of the riots, upon which his answer says, "it is the constitutional duty of the President to express opinion for the purposes aforesaid." A voice calls out "New-Orleans, go on!" After a graceful exordium, the President expresses his high opinion that a measure, wherein his pardoned and unpardoned rebel associates and friends deliberately shot down and murdered unarmed Union men without provocation, even HORTON, the minister of the living God, as his hands were raised to the Prince of Peace, praying, in the language of the great martyr, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do," was the result of the laws passed by the legislative department of your Government in the words following, that is to say: "If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans, and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there." * * * "If you take up the riot at New-Orleans, and take it back to the Radical Congress." This, as we might expect, was received by the mob, composed doubtless in large part of unrepresented rebels, with great cheering and cries of "bully." It was "bully" for them to learn on the authority of the President of the United States that they might shoot down Union men and patriots, and lay the sin of the murder upon the Congress of the United States; and this was another bit of opinion which the counsel say it was the high duty of the President to express upon the "justice, worthiness, objects, purposes and public and political motives and tendencies of the legislation of your Congress." After some further debate with the mob some one, it seems, had called "traitor."

The President of the United States, on this fitting, Constitutional occasion, immediately took this as personal, and replies to it:

"Now, my countrymen, it is very easy to indulge in epithets; it is very easy to call a man a Judas, and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts, he is very often found wanting."

What were the "facts that were found wanting" which, in the mind of the President, prevented him from being a Judas Iscariot? He shall state the "wanting facts in his own language on this occasion when he is exercising his high Constitutional prerogative."

"Judas Iscariot! Judas! There was a Judas once, one of the twelve Apostles. Oh! yes; the twelve Apostles had a Christ. [A voice: And a Moses, too. Great laughter.] The twelve Apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had had the twelve Apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner?"

If it were not that the blasphemy shocks us we should gather from all this that it dwelt in the mind of the President of the United States that the only reason why he was not a Judas was that he had not been able to find a Christ towards whom to play the Judas. It would appear that this "opinion," given in pursuance of his constitutional obligation, was received with cheers and hisses. Whether the cheers were that certain patriotic persons named by him might be hanged, or the hissing was because of the inability of the President to play the part of Judas for the reason before stated, I am sorry to say the evidence will not inform us.

His answer makes the President say that it is his "duty to express opinions concerning the public characters, and the conduct, views, purposes, objects, motives, and tendencies of all men engaged in the public service." Now, as "the character, motives, tendencies, purposes, objects and views" of Judas alone had opinions expressed about them on this fit occasion, (although he seemed to desire to have some others, whose names he mentioned, hanged,) I shall leave his counsel to inform you what were the public services of Judas Iscariot, to say nothing of Moses, which it was the constitutional duty and right of the President of the United States to discuss on this particularly "fit occasion."

But I will not pursue this revolting exhibition any further. I will only show you at Cleveland, the crowd and the President of the United States, in the darkness of night bandying epithets with each other, crying, "Mind your dignity, Andy;" "Don't get mad, Andy;" "Bully for you, Andy."

I hardly dare shock, as I must, every sense of propriety, by calling your attention to the President's allusion to the death of the sainted martyr, Lincoln, as the means by which he attained his office, and if it can be justified in any man, public or private, I am entirely mistaken in the commonest proprieties of life. The President shall tell his own story:

"There was, two years ago, a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a distinguished citizen, now no more. [Voices, 'Its a pity,' 'Too bad,' 'Unfortunate.'] Yes, I know there are some who say 'unfortunate.' Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in justice." [Cheers.]

Yes, unfortunate. The ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all who exclaim "unfortunate."

THE ILLEGALITY OF CONGRESS.

Article eleven charges that the President, having denied in a public speech on the 18th of August, 1866, at Washington, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was authorized to exercise legislative power, and denying that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, or that it had power to propose certain amendments to the Constitution, did attempt to prevent the execution of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," by unlawfully attempting to devise means by which to prevent Mr. STANTON from resuming the functions of the office of Secretary of the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in his suspension, and that he also contrived means to prevent the execution of an act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all military orders shall be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, and also another act of the same 2d of March, commonly known as the Reconstruction act. To sustain this charge, proof will be given of his denial of the authority of Congress as charged; also his letter to the General of the army, in which he admits that he endeavored to prevail on him by promises of pardon and indemnity to disobey the requirements of the Tenure of Office act, and to hold the office of Secretary of War against Mr. STANTON after he had been reinstated by the Senate; that he chided the General for not acceding to his request, and declared that had he known that he (GRANT) would not have acceded to his wishes he would have taken other means to prevent Mr. STANTON from resuming his office; his admissions in his answer that his purpose was from the first suspension of Mr. STANTON, Aug. 12, 1867, to oust him from office, notwithstanding the decision of the Senate under the act; his order to Gen. GRANT to refuse to recognize any order of Mr. STANTON purporting to come from himself after he was so reinstated, and his order to Gen. THOMAS as an officer of the army of the United States to take possession of the War Office, not transmitted as it should have been through the General of the army, and the declarations of Gen. THOMAS that, as an officer of the army of the United States, he felt bound to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. To prove further the purpose and intent with which his declarations were made, and his denial of the power of Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution, and as one of the means employed by him to prevent the execution of the acts of Congress, we shall show he has opposed and hindered the pacification of the country and the return of the insurrectionary States to the Union, and has advised the Legislature of the State of Alabama not to adopt the Constitutional Amendment known as the 14th article, when appealed to to know if it was best for the Legislature so to do; and this, too, after that amendment had been adopted by a majority of the loyal State Legislatures, and after, in the election of 1866, it had been sustained by an overwhelming majority of the loyal people of the United States. I do not propose to comment further on this article, because, if the Senate shall have decided that all the acts charged in the preceding articles are justified by law, then so large a part of the intent and purposes with which the respondent is charged in this article would fail of proof, that it would be difficult to say whether he might not, with equal impunity, violate the laws known as the Reconstruction acts, which in his message he declares "as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined." If that be so, why should he not violate them? If, therefore, the judgment of the Senate shall sustain us upon the other articles, we shall take judgment upon this by confession, as the respondent declares in the same message that he does not intend to execute them. Is it wonderful at all that such a speech, which seems to have been unprovoked, and coolly uttered, should have elicited the single response from the crowd, "Bully for you." I go no further. I might follow this *ad nauseam*. I grant the President of the United States further upon this disgraceful scene the mercy of my silence. Tell me now who can read this account of this exhibition, and reflect that the result of our institutions of government has been to place such a man, so lost to decency and propriety of conduct, so unfit, in the high office of ruler of this nation, without blushing and hanging his head in shame, as the finger of scorn and contempt for Republican Democracy is pointed at him by some advocate of monarchy in the old world? What answer have you when an intelligent foreigner says: Look! see! this is the culmination of the ballot unrestrained in the hands of a free people, in a country where any man may aspire to the office of President. Is not our Government of a hereditary king or emperor a better one, where at least our sovereign is born a gentleman, than to have such a thing as this for a ruler?" Yes, we have an answer. We can say this man was not the choice of the people for the President of the United States. He was thrown to the surface by the whirlpool of civil war, and carelessly, we grant, elected to the second place in the Government, without thought that he might ever fill the first. By murder most foul he succeeded to the Presidency, and is the elect of an assassin to that high office and not of the people. "It was a grievous fault, and grievously have we answered it;" but let me tell you, Oh advocate of monarchy! that our form of Government gives us a remedy for such misfortune, which yours, with its divine right of Kings, does not. We can remove—as we are about to do—from the office he has disgraced, by the sure, safe and constitutional method of impeachment; while your King, if he becomes a buffoon, or a jester, or a tyrant, can only be displaced through revolution, bloodshed and civil war. This—this, oh monarchist!—is the crowning glory of our institutions, because of which, if for no other reason, our form of government claims precedence over all other Governments of the earth.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the bar of this high tribunal, invested with all its great power and duties, the House of Representatives has brought the President of the United States by the most solemn form of accusation, charging him with high crimes and misdemeanors in office as set forth in the several articles to which I have thus feebly presented your attention. Now, it seems necessary that I should briefly touch upon and bring freshly to your remembrance the history of some of the events of his administration of affairs in his high office, in order that the intents with which, and the purposes for which the respondent committed the acts alleged against him, may be fully understood. Upon the first reading of the articles of impeachment, the question might have arisen in the mind of some Senator, why are these acts of the President only presented by the House, when history informs us that others equally dangerous to the liberties of the people, if not more so, and others of equal usurpation of powers, if not greater, are passed by in silence? To such possible inquiry we reply: That the acts set out in the first eight articles are but the culmination of a series of wrongs, malfeasances and usurpations committed by the respondent, and therefore need to be examined in the light of his precedent and concomitant acts to grasp their scope and design. The last three articles presented show the perversity and malignity with which he acted, so that the man as he is known to us may be clearly spread upon record to be seen and known of all men hereafter. What has been the respondent's course of administration? For the evidence we rely upon common fame and current history as sufficient proof. By the common law, common fame, "*Si oriatur apud bonos et graves*," was ground of indictment even. More than 240 years ago it was determined in Parliament "that common fame is a good ground for the proceeding of this House, either to inquire of here or to transmit to the complaint, if the House find cause, to the King or Lords." now, is it not well known to all good and grave men (*bonos et graves*) that ANDREW JOHNSON entered the office of President of the United States at the close of an armed rebellion, making loud denunciation, frequently, and everywhere, "that traitors ought to be punished, and treason should be made odious; that the loyal and true men of the South should be fostered and encouraged; and, if there were but few of them, to such only should be given in charge the reconstruction of the disorganized States. Do not all men know that soon afterward he changed his course, and only made treason odious, so far as he was concerned, by appointing traitors to office, and by indiscriminate pardon to all who "came in unto him." Who does not know that ANDREW JOHNSON initiated, of his own will, a course of reconstruction of the rebel States, which at the time he claimed was provisional only, and until the meeting of Congress, and its action thereon? Who does not know that when Congress met and undertook to legislate upon the very subject of reconstruction of which he had advised them in his message, which they alone had the constitutional power to do, ANDREW JOHNSON last aforesaid again changed his course, and declared that Congress had no power to legislate upon that subject, but that the two Houses had only the power separately to judge of the qualifications of the members who might be sent to each by rebellious constituencies, active under State organizations which ANDREW JOHNSON had called into existence by his late fiat, the electors of which were voting by his permission and under his limitations? Who does not know that when Congress, assuming its rightful power to propose amendments to the Constitution, had passed such an amendment, and had submitted it to the States as a measure of pacification, ANDREW JOHNSON advised and counselled the Legislatures of the States lately in rebellion, as well as others, to reject the Amendment, so that it might not operate as law, and thus establish equality of suffrage in all the States, and equality of rights in the number of the Electoral College and in the number of the representatives to the Congress of the United States. Lest any one should doubt the correctness of this piece of history, or the truth of this common fame, we shall show you that while the Legislature of Alabama was deliberating upon the reconsideration of the vote whereby it had rejected the Constitutional Amendment, the fact being brought to the knowledge of ANDREW JOHNSON, and his advice asked, he, by a telegraphic message, under his own hand, here to be produced, to show his intent and purposes, advised the Legislature against passing the Amendment, and to remain firm in their opposition to Congress. We shall show like advice of ANDREW JOHNSON upon the same subject, to the Legislature of South Carolina, and this too, in the Winter of 1867, after the action of Congress in proposing the constitutional amendments had been sustained in the previous election by an overwhelming majority. Thus we charge that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, not only endeavors to thwart the constitutional action of Congress and bring it to naught, but also to hinder and oppose the execution of the will of the loyal people of the United States expressed in the only mode by which it can be done, through the ballot-box in the election of their Representatives. Who does not know that from the hour he began these, his usurpations of power, he everywhere denounced Congress, the legality and constitutionality of its action, and defied its legitimate powers, and, for that purpose, announced his intention and carried out his purpose, as far as he was able, of removing every true man from office who sustained the Congress of the United States; and it is to carry out this plan of action that he claims the unlimited power of removal, for the illegal exercise of which he stands before you this day. Who does not know that, in pursuance of the same plan, he used his veto power indiscriminately to prevent the passage of wholesome laws, enacted for the pacification of the country; and, when laws were passed by the constitutional majority over his vetoes, he made the most determined opposition, both open and covert, to them, and, for the purpose of making that opposition effectual, he endeavored to array, and did array, all the people lately in rebellion to set themselves against Congress and against the true and loyal men, their neighbors, so that murders, assassinations and massacres were rife all over the Southern States, which he encouraged by his refusal to consent that a single murderer be punished, though thousands of good men have been slain; and further, that he attempted by military orders to prevent the execution of acts of Congress by the military commanders who were charged therewith.

These and his concurrent acts show conclusively that his attempt to get the control of the military force of the Government, by the seizing of the Department of War, was done in pursuance of his general design, if it were possible, to overthrow the Congress of the United States; and he now claims by his answer the right to control at his own will, for the execution of this very design, every officer of the army, navy, civil and diplomatic service of the United States. He asks you here, Senators, by your solemn adjudication, to confirm him in that right, to invest him with that power, to be used with the intents and for the purposes which he has already shown. The responsibility is with you; the safeguards of the Constitution against usurpation are in your hands; the interests and hopes of free institutions wait upon your decision. The House of Representatives has done its duty. We have presented the facts in the constitutional manner; we have brought the criminal to your bar, and demand judgment at your hands for his so great crimes. Never again, if ANDREW JOHNSON go quit and free this day, can the people of this or any other country, by constitutional checks or guards, stay the usurpations of Executive power. I speak, therefore, not the language of exaggeration, but the words of truth and soberness, in saying, that the future political welfare and liberties of all men hang trembling on the decision of the hour.

During the delivery of Mr. BUTLER's address, which he read from printed slips, the President's counsel were attentive listeners, and took occasional notes. The stenographic clerk of the Attorney-General's office, in the meantime was industriously taking it down at the counsel's table. The same orderly and well-dressed audience as on former occasions comfortably filled the galleries.

CARL SCHURZ was observable among those admitted to the privileges of the floor.

At five minutes before three o'clock Senator WILSON interrupted Mr. BUTLER to move that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes.

Mr. BUTLER—I am very much obliged to the Senator.

The Chief Justice put the question on the motion and declared it adopted, and the Senate took a recess accordingly.

The Chief Justice promptly called the Senate to order at the expiration of the ten minutes, and Mr. BUTLER concluded his opening at 3:53 o'clock. His descriptions of the scenes at St. Louis caused several audible titters in the gallery, particularly when bowing low to the President's counsel, he reiterated with emphasis the words "high constitutional prerogatives."

Mr. BINGHAM, of the Managers, then rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Managers on the part of the House are ready to proceed with the testimony to make good the Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, and my associate, Mr. WILSON, will present the testimony.

Mr. WILSON—I wish to state in behalf of the Managers that notwithstanding the meaning of the documents which we deem important to be presented in evidence have been set out in the exhibits accompanying the answers, and also in some of the answers, we still are of opinion that it is proper for us to introduce the documents originally by way of guarding against any mishaps that might arise from imperfect copies set out in the answers. I offer, first, on behalf of the Managers, a certified copy of the oath of office of the President of the United States, which I will read:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To which is attached the following certificate:

I, SALMON P CHASE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, hereby certify that on the 15th day of April, 1865, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, personally appeared ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President, upon whom by the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN late President, the duties of the office of President have devolved, and took and subscribed the oath of office above set forth.
(Signed) SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice.

Mr. WILSON read the attestation of the document by FREDERICK H. SEWARD, acting Secretary of State, and continued, I now offer the nomination of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War by President LINCOLN. It is as follows:

In Executive session, Senate of the United States, Jan. 13, 1862, the following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. NICOLAY, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War in place of SIMON CAMERON, nominated to be Minister to Russia.
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1862.

I next offer the ratification of the Senate in Executive session upon the said nomination. "In Executive session, Senate of the United States, Jan. 15, 1862:"

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War, agreeable to the nomination.

Mr. WILSON read the certification by JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate. I next offer a copy of the communication made to the Senate Dec. 12, 1867, by the President. As this document is somewhat lengthy, I will not read it unless desired; it is the message of the President of the United States, assigning his reasons for the suspension of the Secretary of War.

Several Senators—Read it.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to read the somewhat lengthy document until at 4:20 o'clock Senator SHERMAN rose and said: Mr. President—If the Honorable Managers would allow me I would move to adjourn.

Mr. STANBERRY said as far as the Counsel were concerned they would dispense with the reading.

Mr. SHERMAN—I move that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn until to-morrow at the usual hour.

Mr. SUMNER suggested an adjournment until 10 o'clock; but the Chief Justice put the question on Mr. SHERMAN's motion, declared it carried, and vacated the chair.

TELEGRAMS.

The Irish Church Establishment Act in the House of Commons.

England Not to Interfere in the Affairs of Paraguay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England Not to Interfere in Paraguayan Affairs—The Irish Church Establishment Act.

LONDON, Monday, March—Midnight.

In the House this evening, Lord MALMESBURY disclaimed any intention upon the part of the English Government to interfere in the affairs of Paraguay.

In the House of Commons petitions in favor of and against the Irish Church Establishment were read.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after calling for the reading of the Acts of Parliament, in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared the time had come when the Irish Church should cease to exist as a State establishment. He would give no details of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the Opposition to arrange them. All proprietary rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salaried clergy paid by the State and connected with the Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from the balances of the incomes of the Church. Mr. GLADSTONE proceeded to explain that the Liberal Party had not dealt with this question, because it had never before been presented to them in a concrete shape, as at the present time, Both parties, he said, were excusable for neglecting the subject, because the public sense had not before been fully aroused in regard to it. He repelled the charge of apostacy which had been made against him. Speaking of measures which should be adopted, he recommended that the churches and parsonages should be left to the clergy; those who chose to maintain them would idemnify the owners of the advowson.

After further arguments Mr. GLADSTONE closed with an appeal to the House to take some definite action.

Lord STANLEY replied, opposing too hasty action in the matter, saying the House should wait until the Commission on the Irish Church should make that report; and concluded by moving his resolution, of which he gave notice last Friday, that the subject be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament.

Mr. CRANBORNE, the member for Stamford, moved a resolution that the principle of disestablishing the Irish Church be settled now, and the details be left to the next Parliament.

The debate was then adjourned.

A bill abolishing flogging in the army has passed the House of Commons.

ITALY.

Admiral Farragut at Rome.

ROME, Monday, March 30.

Admiral FARRAGUT is again in this city on a brief visit, previous to his departure for Naples.

Adjournment of the California Legislature—Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, March 30.

The California Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*. The following are among the principal acts passed during the session:

Creating a State University, and providing funds for the same; granting terminal privileges to the Pacific Railroad, and finally selling out the side land titles of San Francisco; abolishing the State Geological Survey, an appropriation of $15,000 being made to meet the deficiency during the past two years, and to wind up affairs.

The Legislature refused to repeal the present Sunday law, or to elect a State Harbor Commissioner.

Slight shocks of earthquake were experienced in this city on Saturday and Sunday.

The sailing of the steamer *Golden City* has been postponed until to-morrow, on account of the non-arrival of the steamer *China* from Hong Kong.

Flour quiet; Extra, $8; Superfine, $7 25. Wheat, $2 45@$2 50. Legal-tenders, 72.

Riot Among Coal-Miners at McKeesport, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, March 30.

Rumors have reached here of a disastrous riot in the coal regions near McKeesport. A telegram has been received by the Mayor asking for a large Police force, and the Coroner has also been sent for.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Intelligence reached this city, to-night, that a bloody riot occurred in the morning at JOHN O'NEIL's coal mines at Six Mile ferry, near McKeesport. Some of O'NEIL's men who had been "out" for sometime, went to work, when two hundred men arrived from a neighboring works and called upon them to come out.

They were armed with clubs and other weapons. O'NEIL and his men resisted them, shooting and killing one man, and wounding five—one seriously. Mr. O'NEIL was severely but not dangerously wounded by clubs. The mob has gone back, and Mr. O'NEIL is guarded by about one hundred armed men. To-night the Chief of Police, Mr. GREENE, and the Coroner were telegraphed for, and will leave for the scene of the disturbance in the morning.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 30.

In the Virginia Reconstruction Convention to-day an ordinance authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to the members of the Convention up to April 6, receivable at the State Treasury in payment of all dues to the State, was referred.

A resolution to suspend payment of the interest on the State debt was also referred.

The report on education was finished.

Another amendment to separate the two races in the schools was lost—37 to 21. The ordinance directs the establishment by the Legislature of a uniform system of free schools, to be in operation by the year 1874.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, March 30.

In the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention one section of the Judiciary report was adopted.

A motion to take a recess for three weeks was lost.

The policy is not to adjourn until the impeachment trial closes.

Arrival of the City of Boston.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool March 18 and Queenstown March 19, arrived at this port last evening. The advices she brings are two days later than were previously at hand by the Bremen steamship *Union*.

Senator Wade's Views on Protection.

Mr. WADE has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the American Industrial League:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.

John Williams, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter and the address, &c. You are right in supposing me in hearty sympathy with the objects of your League. The subject is by far the most important that can occupy the thoughts of a statesman, and, indeed, all others, and I shall be glad to co-operate in every way possible. At present, in these exciting times, I have so much on hand that it is impossible for me to devote much time to any one subject, but you have my best wishes for your success, and whenever I can find an opportunity to lend a helping hand, it shall be done with a will.

With great respect, B. F. WADE.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

The Supply bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and made the special order for Tuesday morning.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To incorporate the New-York Health and Accident Insurance Company.

By Mr. C. L. SMITH—To elect Superintendents of the Poor in Kings County by districts.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. RANNY—That the Treasurer of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum report to the Assembly immediately whether he paid ABRESBURN BIRDSALL and PETER S. DANFORTH the sum of $5,000 for procuring legislation in the year 1867, as charged and sworn to by T. JEFFERSON GARDINER, and if said money was expended, what are the items of said expenditure. Adopted.

Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of Claim bills.

The Speaker announced W. S. CLARK, of Schoharie, and Mr. QUINN, of New-York, as additional managers in the impeachment case of ROBERT C. DORN.

Adjourned.

Adroit Robbery of a Madison-avenue Mansion.

The family of Mr. TOWNES, No. 162 Madison-avenue, being about to leave the City for Europe, the furniture has been offered for sale and the house to be let, and permits to view the premises have been granted by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Yesterday afternoon two men of respectable appearance, called at the house with the proper permit, and desired to see the furniture which one of them professed a desire to buy, the other purporting to be a furniture dealer whom he had brought with him for the purpose of making an estimate of the value of articles. The two men were shown over the house by the servant girl, examining everything critically as they proceeded, and making the survey in a very leisurely and business-like manner. In one of the upper and more private rooms one of the men followed the servant into an adjoining room, but the other lingered to examine a cupboard, the door of which could be so opened as to cut off the view of the parties in the adjoining room. Having finished the survey of the house, the two men took their departure, and it was not until some time after they had left that it was discovered that a bureau drawer in the room in which the man had been interested in the cupboard, had been forced and rifled of a number of diamond rings, valued at $1,500. There were other articles of jewelry of great value in the same drawer and the other drawers of the bureau, which were left untouched, probably from the hurry with which the theft was accomplished.

The clever robbers, although they have managed to escape with their booty, are well known to the Police, and the detectives, even before this robbery, were on their track. Some days since, persons answering the description given by the servant girl of these men were intercepted by a telegram from Inspector DILKS in an attempt to perpetrate a similar robbery in a house in Thirty-eighth-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE A PRIZE FIGHT.—On Sunday afternoon, while a boy named MYRTLE, residing in Hudson City, together with two companions, was walking along the vacant lots in the Fourth Ward, they met a gang of ten young roughs, some of them belonging in New-York, when one of them, JOHNNY MOORE, also a resident of Hudson City, proposed to MYRTLE to have a square stand-up fight, in order to ascertain which of them should have the honor of being the best pug. MYRTLE declined the challenge, saying that he did not wish to engage in a fight, and was willing to concede that MOORE was too much for him. This did not satisfy the pugnacious MOORE, who thereupon commenced to strip, while his fellow roughs formed a ring, determined to force the fight. Thereupon MYRTLE made a break and succeeded in making his escape. The Police were informed of the circumstances, and the young candidate for pugilistic honors being subsequently apprehended, is now held in default of $300 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officers STRATFORD and ROSE, while patroling their beats, in the upper part of Jersey City, caught THOMAS CONNERS *alias* Sugar Conners, and JOHN NOLAN, carting away some railroad ties to their homes, in "Frogtown," probably for the purpose of working them up into firewood. It was subsequently ascertained that the ties were the property of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and had been taken from the vicinity of Bergen Cut. The prisoners were held for trial.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—An infant son of JACOB HARRISON, residing in Newark-avenue, Hudson City, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The supposition is that it had been overlaid by its parents and smothered to death. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.—Real estate transactions in Hudson City are very brisk at the present time. During last week one real estate agent, Mr. PLATT sold property amounting in the aggregate to $39,000.

SINGULAR DEATH AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at Bellevue Hospital over the body of JOHN FERGUSON, a native of Ireland, 39 years of age, lately employed as a porter in the laboratory of the hospital. The evidence showed that Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, the deceased was taken violently ill in the drug-store of the hospital, immediately after drinking some beer out of one of the measures used in the mixing of drugs. The deceased continuing to grow worse, at 8:30 o'clock was conveyed to one of the wards, but died as they were putting him in bed. Dr. REUBEN A. VANCE, Senior Assistant at Bellevue Hospital, attended FERGUSON prior to his death, and twenty hours after death made an autopsical examination which convinced him that death had been caused by an overdose of aconite. Having been previously of opinion that the sickness was caused by that drug, he says that immediately after the death he examined all the measures used in the apothecary shop, and found them clean; there were none of the preparations of aconite to be found out of their proper vessels, and these vessels were plainly marked with the name of the drug. Other witnesses testified that there was a bottle of the fluid extract of aconite standing on a shelf near a window where the deceased worked, but that none of the drug had been used on Saturday. In the absence of more definite testimony, the jury rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of aconite.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.—At midnight, last night, JAMES MCCABE, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, living at No. 528 West Twenty-eighth-street, went to Officer MILLER, of the Twentieth Precinct, on his post, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, and stated that he had been stabbed by some unknown person. MCCABE had a frightful wound in the right breast and was bleeding profusely, and was unable to give the officer any further particulars of the affray. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital and was pronounced by the Surgeon to be in a dying condition. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to obtain any further particulars.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending March 12, 1868: *From New-York*—Dr. and Mrs. E. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Haughwout, R. Rodiger, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wales, A. Buntin, T. E. Moseley, E. C. Litchfield and family, G. W. Fellows and wife, G. Jones, W. G. Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, W. E. Greenleaf. *Massachusetts*—H. Hastings, N. Clark, A. C. Hill, A. Bowman, J. V. Shaw and family, E. S. Poor, D. C. Griswold and wife, L. E. Griswold, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Broadbent, N. Clark, Mrs. H. B. Erskine, W. J. Taylor, N. S. Shaler and wife. *New-Haven*—J. Y. Leonard. *Buffalo*—G. Gage, G. Gage, Jr. *Cincinnati*—H. M. Pearce, Dr. J. T. Webb and lady. *San Francisco*—Col. C. L. Taylor, F. P. McLennan, Ira Pierce. *Havana*—S. S. Spencer. *Fitchburg*—G. Jewett. *Chicago*—Miss Lizzie Whitney. *Indianapolis*—R. J. Gatling. *St. Louis*—J. L. Butler. *Detmold*—Miss E. Reitze. *United States*—W. H. Lord, Mrs. Coues, W. R. Farrington.

THE GREAT COW-MILKER.—The inventive spirit has reached fever-height, and with it one of the greatest inventions of the age has made its appearance. The Hydraulic Cow-Milker, perfect in its working, durable, and pleasant to the cow, imitating the calf, milks clean, rapid, and requires but little effort to operate, does all it is recommended to do, and certainly is a labor and time-saving invention, from which the inventor should reap a fortune for his genius. To farmers, dairymen and curiosity-seekers, we say by all means go and see this novel and thoroughly practical machine, which is now in full operation at the office of the Hydraulic Cow-Milking Machine Company, No. 206 Broadway.—*Sunday Times.*

WARD, corner of Broadway and Union-square, has made an improvement in Paper Collars and Cuffs for ladies and gents, by lining them with muslin. No fear of losing your sleeve-buttons. The trade supplied at No. 357 Broadway, New-York.—*Sunday Times.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 30—5 P. M.

Consols close at 93@93⅛ for money and the account.

American securities close at the following rates.

United States Five-twenties	71¾@72
Erie Railway Shares	48¾
Illinois Central	89¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, March 30.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 76¾@75 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 30—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛@11¼
Middling Orleans	11⅜@11½

The sales of the day foot up 30,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 42s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs., American. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed quiet. Beef, 121s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American produce is without material alteration. Sugar is quiet and steady at 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American. Linseed Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for Standard White, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 30.

PETROLEUM—The market closes firmer and higher, at 44f.½. ℔ barrel for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 30.

CLOVERSEED dull at $7 50@$7 75. FLOUR firm; sales 600 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 25; Fancy, $13@$15. CORN in fair demand; sales Yellow at $1 19@$1 20, and a part on secret terms. COFFEE firm; Rio, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c., gold. SUGAR in fair demand at 10⅝c.@11¼c. for Grocery grades. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BEEF CATTLE in demand at an advance; sales 1,100 head at 11c.@11¾c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9c.@10½c. for fair to good do., and 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. gross weight according to quality. SHEEP in demand at an advance; sales 5,000 at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. gross weight. HOGS in demand at an advance; sales 2,500 at $13 50@$14 50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 30.

COTTON very firm; Middling 27½c. FLOUR active and firm; low grades advanced about 25c. WHEAT firm; choice Maryland Red, $3@$3 05; Pennsylvania, $2 75@$2 80. CORN firm; White, $1 16; Yellow, $1 20. OATS firm at 85c. RYE unchanged at $1 80. PORK quiet at $25 50. LARD quiet and firm at 17c.

OSWEGO, Monday, March 30.

FLOUR in moderate demand; market unchanged; sales 900 bbls. $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 3,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 47. CORN and other grains nominal. MILL FEED steady: Shorts, $37@$40 ℔ ton.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 30.

Stocks steady but dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99⅞. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅝. Gold, 139.

Why is PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, like the commerce of the United States? Because it prospers in spite of piracies. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Flushing Trees. Lawn and Street Trees and Flowering Shrubs. Grapevines at low rates, by 100 and 1,000. Roses, on their own roots, of the best sorts. Apple, Pear, Peach and other Fruit Trees. For catalogues address PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

A Host of Weather is Fast Approaching. Keep the head cool and the hair healthy. Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It restores grey hair to its original color, and stops its falling out. Recommended by physicians. See Chevalier's "Treatise on the Hair," sent by mail free. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

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A Solid Fact.—I sell more of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT than any other patent medicine. CHARLES N. CRITTENDEN, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding Cards, the most elegant in the City, French Note Paper, &c.

Money deposited now in the Third-av. Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1. 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring fashion hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices reduced.

MARRIED.

GLASSFORD—HULL.—On Monday, March 2, at the residence of Rev. Geo. D. Archibald, No. 203 West 21st-st., HUGH GLASSFORD to Miss ETTIE K. HULL.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, March 28, in the 76th year of her age, HARRIET, widow of Wm. Anderson, M. D.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Dr. W. C. Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from his residence, on Tuesday, March 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

BARBOUR.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, March 28, HENRY M. BARBOUR, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, this Tuesday, (to-day,) at 12 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 10½.

BAKER.—At Montreux, Switzerland, on Monday, March 30, CORNELIUS BAKER, in the 76th year of his age.

BLISS.—On Monday, March 30, CHARLES FANNING, son of Robert and Susan Maria Bliss, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, April 1, from No. 108 East 16th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—In Passaic, N. J., on Monday, March 30, MARY CRANE, relict of the late Isaac Crane, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Southeast Centre, Putnam County, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DIMON.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, March 29, FREDERIC DIMON, formerly of the firm of Dunham & Dimon, in his 51st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, April 1. Carriages will be in readiness at depot on arrival of New-York and New-Haven train leaving 27th-st. depot at 9 A. M.; returning at 3 P. M.

ELLIOT.—On Monday morning, March 30, DANIEL ELLIOT, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, Augustus F. Smith, No. 31 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, April 1, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ELLIOT was a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1813, of which class he leaves but six survivors. Of the Dartmouth College Association in New-York City, numbering more than a hundred members, he was the oldest graduate member.

He died in Christian faith and hope.

FEARIS.—On Friday, March 27, MARY A., wife of William Fearis, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 31, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Willet-st. M. E. Church.

GUY.—On Saturday, March 28, MARY, wife of John Guy, aged 37 years, at her late residence, 89th-st., east of Avenue A.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the above residence to Greenwood Cemetery.

HARTT.—On Sunday morning, March 29, at the residence of his parents, near Montclair, N. J., THEODORE RANSOM, youngest son of James C. and Anne M. Hartt, aged 13 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Funeral from St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, April 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited. Carriages will be at the Montclair Depot on arrival of the Morris and Essex Railroad 9 A. M. train from New-York.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, March 28, HARRY DE GROOT, second son of James M. and Jane P. Halsey.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the teachers and pupils of Adelphi Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 31, at 4 P. M.

STERRY.—On Sunday morning, March 29, at Fifth-av. Hotel, EDWARD A., infant son of George and Kate De Witt Sterry.

Funeral at Irvington on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 29, at No. 184 Nassau-st., Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, from the City Park Chapel, in Concord-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, No. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are notified to meet at their room this day, March 31, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, NICHOLAS V. HOUSMAN. By order.
JAMES Y. WATKINS, JR., M.
WM. B. SMEETON, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—*Sir:* I consider it my duty to express to you my gratitude for the cure which your valuable Medicines, viz., the PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS, have effected in my wife's case. From the beginning of the year 1861, my wife had a most distressing cough for four years, during which time she had been under the care of two physicians. However, in November, 1865, she grew worse, and was confined in her bed, and the physicians gave up all hopes of her ever getting well, as every medicine used afforded no ease. At that time I was assured by her physician that she was in the last stage of Consumption, and beyond the reach of medical skill, and, therefore, could not live much longer. His last advice was for her to go South, which she intended to do; but I am happy to say, before she could get ready for the voyage, I had the good fortune to hear of your valuable medicines, and she at once called upon you, and had an examination through your well-known Respirometer, the result being a promise on your part to cure her. So, by the faithful use of your valuable medicines she soon recovered good health, and I am happy to state and say that she is now perfectly well. I attribute it all to your valuable medicines, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

My only anxiety now is to make her experience known to others, so that the virtue of your medicines may be more fully known. I give you full privilege to publish this.

Most respectfully,
LOUIS M. VOEGEL,
Chief Steward of Steamship Saratoga;
Pier No. 21, foot of Fulton-st., E. R.
Residence, No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

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Is a better remedy and a safer curative for Kidney, Bladder and Uterine difficulties than Buchu, Turpentine, Cubebs, Juniper, Gin, or any other *direct diuretic known*.

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is a quicker cure for the removal of all spots, blemishes, sores, eruptions of the skin, black spots or worms in the flesh, than any of the ordinary Sarsaparillas in use. These decoctions are mere washes compared to the powerful, stimulating and purifying efficacy of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. A few doses will restore the vigor of life to the weak, debilitated and infirm.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT stops *all* weakening discharges that threaten to destroy life. The RESOLVENT, when prepared under the old process, cured many persons of diseases brought on by self-abuse, who have since married and have children. This ought to be good evidence of its powerful purifying and fruitful efficacy. As prepared now, under Dr. Radway's new process, there is no disease that can be reached through the blood, urine and sweat, but that it will cure. Many diseases, not proper to mention in an advertisement, is explained, and means of cure pointed out, in Dr. Radway's new Medical Publication, FALSE AND TRUE, now ready. Address RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, or GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanover-st., Boston. Price of RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XVI., NO. XXXII. MARCH, 1868.

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III.—Progress and Influence of Sanitary Science.
IV.—The Microscope and its Discoveries.
V.—The Venetian Republic and its Council of Ten.
VI.—Progress Made by American Astronomers.
VII.—Supernatural Phenomena.
VIII.—Impeachment of the President.
IX.—Notices and Criticisms.

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$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and 1st September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 36 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, nine miles on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward; 45 miles of the same will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (81 miles) earns enough to meet the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Further information and pamphlets can at the office of the Company. The bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,

No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. M. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at the per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broad-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order HENRY ASHLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 16, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot (U. S. bonds numbered as follows: 263, 265, 276, 294, 367, 387, 389, 432, 4-8, 466, 523, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 681, 600, 622 and 280) of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

H. LIDDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.

L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, March 23, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this Company, held on the 17th day of March, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared, payable April 30. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th of April, and the dividend paid to those holding stock at the closing of the books.

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, March 30, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid, at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

C. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest of

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. GEO. ALDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st of April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after maturity.

R. B. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons of Income Bonds, due April 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. L. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax; also, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Company, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Company, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Company

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.........ROUSSAN.......SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves..........SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, April 29
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)........WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN.............WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA.............WEDNESDAY, April 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY...April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax)......MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, April 25
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK will leave SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA..........April 9
TRIPOLI..........April 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.
WM. PENN, April 18. | BELLONA, May 16.
For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship VIRGO, DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing.
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship EQUATOR, Capt. SPENCER, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.............Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. G. L. NORTON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, April 25.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL leaves, SATURDAY, April 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 3.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
MATANZAS will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, — MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, — TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P.M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A.M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A.M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A.M	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A.M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the Pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—H. O'FARRELL has just received in his Spring stock of royal velvet body and tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain do., oil-cloths, lace curtains, window shades, &c. &c. The largest assortment of parlor, bedroom and office furniture to be found in the City; everything just as represented; call and see our large assortment, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and around the corner, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

A. L. BATTERSON, FURNITURE EXPRESS and Furniture Storage Establishment, Nos. 687, 690 and 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Furniture boxed and shipped or moved in or out of the City. N. B.—The best storage stores and rooms for furniture by load or rooms. Unexceptionable references and twenty years' experience.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, TRUNKS, baggage, pianos, or other property; fine and dry separate rooms, any size; goods taken upon elevators. HAEGER, No. 300 34th-st., near 8th-av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated March 19, 1868.
WILSON SMALL,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
PETER H. JACKSON,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
OTTO H. COOP,
Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon, WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1868, for furnishing to the United States, from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight inch by twelve inch sawed hemlock timber, pieces to be not less than twenty-five feet long, and to be delivered at the dykes on Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, in rafts strong enough to stand steamboat waves.
Bids will be received for so much per thousand feet, and must be made on printed forms, properly certified.
Forms for proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at the office of the subscriber for about 8,000 square yards trap rock chips, broken to the size of 2½ inches, for macadamizing roads. (or any portion,) delivered at the dock at the drawbridge, Bronx River, West Farms, and at the dock in the village of Westchester. Cash will be paid on delivery. WM. WATSON, Nos. 172 and 174 Church-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For building sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue, with branch in Tenth-avenue.
2d.—For building sewers in Seventy fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, with branches in Fourth-avenue.
3d.—For building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1st.—Both sides of Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth-street.
2d.—Both sides of Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, the east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh-street.
3d.—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 30, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.
d24-law6mTu*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridge

DRY GOODS

NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, PIQUES,
IRISH POPLINS, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTS,
FRENCH POPLINS, JACONETS, PERCALES,
&c., &c.
Also, a full line of low-priced and medium silks, including all the very latest styles just landed, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
ALSO, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Also, a full assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND PLAIN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
BROCATELS, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES, MOREENS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to fitting up or furnishing hotels, steamers, ships and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
OPENING DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868,
when we will offer many new styles, just received from Europe, which have never before been exhibited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to retail
MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. per yard.
FAST COLOR MADDER PRINTS, 10c.
NEW PATTERN PRINTED DE LAINES, 18c.
NEW-YORK MILLS SHIRTING, 27c.
WAMSUTTA SHIRTING, 23c.
4-4 HILL SHIRTING, 17c.
1,000 PIECES JACONETS, SWISS CAMBRICS, MULLS, NAINSOOKS, &c., about half price.
250 "Richardson" and other LINENS, from 40c. up.
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS at low prices.
1,000 PIECES CHENE PLAID and STRIPE POPLINS at 25c. less than ever.
1,000 PIECES NEWEST STYLES, from 30c. up.
150 PIECES IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, $1 40 up.
150 PIECES BLACK SILK, all qualities, great bargains.
250 PIECES COLORED, STRIPED, CHECKED and CHENE, from $1 up.
BLACK ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, 6-4 DE LAINES, "LUPINS" WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4, 4-4 and 8-4, greater bargains than ever.
HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES in great variety.
1,000 DOZEN KID GLOVES at $1 per pair; best ever sold at that price.
SHAWLS in great variety.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT CLOSING OUT AT HALF PRICE.

GENUINE
EMPRESS
KID GLOVES,
REDUCED TO
$1 A PAIR.
A splendid assortment of new colors, just received.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 Canal, corner Laurens-st.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING, SPRING STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY.
GREAT OPENING OF
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
1,000 CASES STRAW GOODS.
We are also opening, of our own importation, best quality goods,
ELEGANT SHADES HAT RIBBONS,
WOVEN-EDGED VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS AND SATINS,
CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS,
all to match perfectly in color; and they will be sold at POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTHS, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTHS, $5 PER DRESS, WORTH $7 50.
MUCH FINER CRAPE CLOTHS, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c., 75c., AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
GRAY CHENE POPLIN DE PARIS, NEW DESIGNS, $4 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $7.
PURE MOHAIR CHECKS, $4 PER DRESS, worth $7.
FINE TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CANVAS AND IRON HERNAINES, all widths, at less than gold prices.
HANDSOME FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $3 AND $4 50.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 37½c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c., WORTH 50c.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces.
Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hdkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c.
Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1.
Best steel-spring skirts, $1.
N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices.
W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, Near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

SPRING BONNETS AND PATTERN HATS this day, new styles; millinery goods, children's hats, veils and illusions, silk bonnets. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO take the place of a retiring member of an established firm of first-rate standing in the lumber business in this City; references exchanged; City real estate would be taken in exchange at a fair equivalent in part payment, if desired. Inquire at No. 169 Front-st., from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD, ONE OF THE finest and best located yards in the City, on the west side, leading avenue; old established and doing a large first-class business; lease, furniture, horses, carts, &c.; this is a rare chance. Address COAL BUSINESS, Box No. 4,3[illegible]7 New-York Post-office.

BROWN STONE—A SPLENDID CHANCE TO secure an interest in a quarry near the City; amount required is small; such an opportunity seldom offered to make money; business first-class. Inquire at once at No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN NEW-YORK!
BATEMAN'S RENOWNED PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS EVENING, March 31,
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN OFFENBACH'S
LA BELLE HELENE,
OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS,
produced with the utmost SPLENDOR IN COSTUMES, with a GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS, SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALL THE ARTISTS
COMBINING TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE WORK, THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED TO BE ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH!
SCENERY:
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.
Characters by Mlle. TOSTEE and the other artists.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 202 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.
The management regrets to announce, that in consequence of the Hall being engaged by other parties for some time,
OLE BULL WILL GIVE HIS LAST AND GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Prima Donna, Paris, Milan, Madrid and Florence.
Signor SEVERINI..........The popular Tenor
Signor RANDOLFI..........Baritone
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN..........The celebrated organist
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the eminent Pianist and composer.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Tickets and seats for sale at Schuberth's and Schirmer's music-stores, and No. 114 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADVENT OF SPIRITUALISM.
AT THE EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner of Broadway and 34th-st.,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock.
On this occasion the FOX SISTERS, the original "Rochester Rapping Mediums," have kindly consented to be present and appear on the platform.
Hon. Warren Chase, Mr. Oliver Johnson, Mr. N. Frank White, Dr. F. L. H. Willis, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, Prof. J. Jay Watson, the distinguished violinist, Miss Annie A. Watson, pianist, Mrs. E. Jennie Adams and daughters, and Dr. O. R. Gross, vocalists, and others will take part in the exercise.
To conclude with a sociable from 11 to 2 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen $1; ladies and children, 50 cents each; refreshment tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
CORNER OF IRVING-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.
And PUBLIC RESTAURANT for ladies, gentlemen and families, fitted in superior style, and its larder constantly supplied with the choicest luxuries of the season.
ROBERTS, PALMER & FERRIN, Proprietors.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL AND DINING-SALOON, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings, 50 to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly; entire daily expense about $1 50. For gentlemen only.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises 7¾. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1868,
will be presented, for the 75th time, the
WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne BALLET TROUPE.
Perfect Acting, New Dances,
Superb Scenery, Delightful Music,
Splendid Effects, Spirited Marches,
Rich Costumes, Increased Orchestra,
Full Chorus, Grand Tableaux.
The piece, pronounced the BEST AND MOST COSTLY EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
concludes with
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Second night of the engagement of the talented artist, MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
who will appear in the grand sensational drama,
THE IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.
CLAUD..........Mr. J. B. STUDLEY
To conclude with the roaring farce of
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last week of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blanchard and the Dogs. Wandering Harper and his Dog. Brownie, of the Brig. Two-Bedded Room, songs, dances, acrobats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS
known in the Equestrian arena has attended
THE MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES OF THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
which in this City, as
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE,
has proved
THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY AND THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
ever brought to the notice of the public.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING, BY THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
COMIC EDUCATED MULES.

IRVING HALL—THURSDAY.
FRED. BERGNER'S FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
with the assistance of the following artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
Messrs. S. B. MILLS, THEO. THOMAS, F. LETSCH, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA, A. A. LIESEGANG, F. PFEIFFENSCHNEIDER.
Tickets $1. To be had at the music stores.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, FROM 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., in the parlors of Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, JEROME THOMPSON'S new picture, "The Old Oaken Bucket," representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth.

DICKENS' READINGS—SEATS IN THE second and fifth rows, immediately in front of Mr. Dickens' stand, for sale, for any reading, at No. 94 Warren-st., second story.

READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS, at the Free Reading Room, No. 78 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. S. GILMORE PLUMB. Public invited.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTINGS.
AT S. P. AVERY'S GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 10 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, against MARIA E. LOOMIS, Henry Ballentine and Mary E. Ballentine, his wife, Charles A. Chapman and Maria E. Chapman his wife, George V. Loomis, Edward F. Loomis and Elizabeth R. Loomis his wife, Charles F. Loomis and Mary E. Loomis his wife, William L. Loomis, Mary Lawler, Ellen Rooney, John McCormick, Maria Donohue, Patrick Owen, Michael McGuire, Owen Donohue, Philip Walsh.—Summons No. 1.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, on the 20th day of March, 1868.
Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh31-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, against MARIA E. LOOMIS, Henry Ballentine and Mary E. Ballentine, his wife, Charles A. Chapman and Maria E. Chapman, his wife, George V. Loomis, Edward F. Loomis and Elizabeth R. Loomis his wife, Charles F. Loomis and Mary E. Loomis his wife, William L. Loomis, John Walsh, Peter Calahan, Andrew McCormick, William O'Brien, Bridget Kiernan, James Eagan, Paul Palmer, Mary Armstrong.—Summons No. 2.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against MARIA E. LOOMIS, Henry Ballentine and Mary E. Ballentine, his wife, Charles A. Chapman and Maria E. Chapman, his wife, George V. Loomis, Edward F. Loomis and Elizabeth R. Loomis, his wife, Charles F. Loomis and Mary E. Loomis, his wife, William L. Loomis, John Cummings, Peter Lacy, Patrick Carroll, Bridget Herbert, James McMahon, Patrick Gilroy, James Nugent.—Summons No. 3.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 20th day of March, 1868.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh31law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, against MARIA E. LOOMIS, Henry Ballentine and Mary E. Ballentine, his wife; Charles A. Chapman and Maria E. Chapman, his wife; George V. Loomis, Edward F. Loomis and Elizabeth R. Loomis, his wife; Charles F. Loomis and Mary E. Loomis, his wife; William L. Loomis, Robert Gorman, John Smith, John Drury, William Carter, William Keegan, Richard English, Bernard McRoe.—Summons No. 4.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 20th day of March, 1868.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh31-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against MARIA E. LOOMIS, Henry Ballentine and Mary E. Ballentine his wife, Charles A. Chapman and Maria E. Chapman his wife, George V. Loomis, Edward F. Loomis and Elizabeth R. Loomis his wife, Charles F. Loomis and Mary E. Loomis his wife, William L. Loomis, Thomas McDonald, Hanah Hore, Margaret Summons, Mary Wilkes, Patrick McCormick, Catherine Bergan, John Gillis, Margaret Yuberton.—Summons No. 5.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1868.
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The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City on the 20th day of March, 1868.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
G. T. STRONG & E. G. DRAKE, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh31-law6wTu*

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO, HER TACKLE, &C.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1868, for the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, on the application of JEREMIAH CASEY and ALLAN CARPENTER, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the ship or vessel called the steamship *Arago*, belonging to the port of New-York; and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant, according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1868.
BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Applicants, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
m24-law4wTu

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FOURTH WEEK.
A REMARKABLE TRIUMPH.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
"In one moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty, to say nothing of other trifles, including a live donkey and a crying pig."—*Art Journal.*
Miles. RITA SANGALLI, BETTY RIGL.
Mons. BAPTISTAN and Mlle. LEAH.
LITTLE VIOLA RAVEL.
The Child Danseuse. Grand Skating Scene, with Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Begins at 8; closes at 10¾. Admission, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, Balcony Chairs, $1; children, 50c.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7¼; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
It is respectfully announced that
ROSEDALE,
although in the zenith of its attraction and success, can only be performed
FIVE NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
The performances of the great drama of
OLIVER TWIST
will be resumed on MONDAY EVENING, April 6.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CHANFRAU.
SECOND WEEK OF JOE.
THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
CHANFRAU IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY—LAST CHANFRAU MATINEE BUT ONE.
IN REHEARSAL—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, benefit of Mr. G. H. CLARKE. For this occasion only,
LIGHT AT LAST,
SHADOW ON THE CASEMENT, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, and the laughable farce of NO. Wednesday, benefit of H. C. Rynar, with a great volunteer corps.

[COPY.]
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.
TO THE HON. JOHN E. WARD, LATE Minister of the United States to China:
DEAR SIR: It is most gratifying to us to learn of the success which has attended the delivery of your "Lecture on China," both in Savannah and Augusta, Ga., for the benefit of the family of the late Bishop Elliott.
We hereby most respectfully request of you to favor the public with a repetition of the lecture in this City for the same laudable object.
Respectfully, yours,
HORATIO POTTER,
J. McVICKAR,
BENJ. I. HAIGHT,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
WM. F. MORGAN,
MORGAN DIX,
E. A. WASHBURN,
ALEX. H. VINTON,
A. T. IRVING,
HENRY E. MONTGOMERY,
F. C. EWER,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
SAMUEL COOK,
WM. J. SEABURY,
WM. E. EIGENBRODT,
G. H. HOUGHTON.

[COPY.]
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.
RIGHT REV. AND REV. SIRS: I am in receipt of your favor of this date.
It will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request to repeat the "Lecture on China" in this City. If agreeable to yourselves I will deliver the lecture on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, in such place and at such time as may be designated by you.
With great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN E. WARD.
To Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Rev. Drs. McVICKAR, HAIGHT, and others.
The lecture will take place to-night at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1.

GRAND DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN.
Song of the Letters, 50 cents; "Sword of my Father," 40 cents; "Tell Him," 40 cents; Waltz by Strauss, 40 cents; Sabre Galop, 35 cents; Flute or Violin arrangements, 15 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

LECTURES.

HAWKINS'S LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY.
Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, the distinguished English Naturalist, and the restorer of the gigantic fossil forms in the Crystal Palace Grounds at Sydenham, will deliver a course of FOUR LECTURES on "The Animal Kingdom, Past and Present," illustrated by extensive diagrams and graphic blackboard delineations, on April 6, 7, 11 and 13, at the great hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets to the course, $1 50; secured reserved seats, $2 50; for single admission, 50 cents—to be procured at Appleton's, at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the office of the Cooper Union.

JAMES RICHARDS, JR., ESQ., WILL deliver a lecture upon the *Law of Landlord and Tenant, with particular reference to cases arising in this City,* before the students of the Columbia College Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, at 7½ o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, March 31. Law students, and others, invited.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
First-class in every respect, at decidedly lower rates than any other first-class house in the City.
HAINES BROTHERS,
New warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square.
N. B.—Please call and satisfy yourself.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NO. 23 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., offer to the public the finest as well as the cheapest instrument in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND hand grand, square and upright pianos for sale and to let on the most reasonable terms. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale three superior-toned organs, of 12 stops, pedal bass; also, one second-hand, of 4 stops, low for cash.

MUSICAL.—AN ORGANIST AND CHOIR-MASTER of recognized standing and experience is open to an engagement. Address W. W., Box No. 121 Post-office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are specially prepared, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Ladies' troubles cured.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

which Mr. STANTON was then an honored member, beloved by its chief; and if the respondent deserted the principles under which he was elected, betrayed his trust, and sought to return rebels, whom the valor of our armies had subdued, again into power, are not those reasons not only why Mr. STANTON should not desert his post, but, as a true patriot, maintain it all the more firmly against this unlooked-for treachery? Is it not known to you, Senators, and to the country, that Mr. STANTON retains this unpleasant and distasteful position, not of his own will alone, but at the behest of a majority of those who represent the people of this country in both Houses of the Legislature, and after the solemn decision of the Senate that any attempt to remove him without their concurrence is unconstitutional and unlawful? To desert it now, therefore, would be so imitate the treachery of his accidental chief. But whatever may be the construction of the "Tenure of Civil Office act" by others, or as regards others, ANDREW JOHNSON, the respondent, is committed upon it. He permitted Mr. STANTON to exercise the duties of his office in spite of it, if that office was affected by it. He suspended him under its provisions; he reported that suspension to the Senate, with his reasons therefore in accordance with its provisions; and the Senate, acting under it, declined to concur with him, whereby Mr. STANTON was reinstated. In the well-known language of the law, is not the respondent *estopped* by his solemn official acts from denying the legality and constitutional propriety of Mr. STANTON's position?

Before proceeding further I desire most earnestly to bring the attention of the Senate to the averments of the President in his answer, by which he justifies his action in attempting to remove Mr. STANTON, and the reasons which controlled him in so doing. He claims that on the 12th day of August last he had become fully of the opinion that he had the power to remove Mr. STANTON or any other executive officer, or suspend him from office and to appoint any other person to act instead "indefinitely and at his pleasure;" that he was fully advised and believed, as he still believes, that the Tenure of Civil Office act was unconstitutional, inoperative and void in all its provisions; and that he had then determined at all hazards, if STANTON could not be otherwise got rid of, to remove him from office in spite of the provisions of that act, and the action of the Senate under it, if for no other purpose, in order to raise for a judicial decision the question affecting the lawful right of said STANTON to persist in refusing to quit said office. Thus, it appears that with full intent to resist the power of the Senate, to hold the Tenure-of-Office Act void, and to exercise this illimitable power claimed by him, he did suspend Mr. STANTON, apparently in accordance with the provisions of the act; he did send the message to the Senate within the time prescribed by the act; he did give his reasons for the suspension to the Senate, and argued them at length, accompanied by what he claimed to be the evidence of the official misconduct of Mr. STANTON, and thus invoke the action of the Senate to assist him in displacing a high officer of the Government under the provisions of an act which he at that very moment believed to be unconstitutional, inoperative and void, thereby showing that he was willing to make use of a void act and the Senate of the United States as his tools, to do that which he believed neither had any Constitutional power to do. Did not every member of the Senate, when that message came in announcing the suspension of Mr. STANTON, understand and believe that the President was acting in this case as he had done in every other case under the provisions of this act? Did not both sides discuss the question under its provisions? Would any Senator upon this floor on either side demean himself as to consider the question one moment if he had known it was then within the intent and purpose of the President of the United States to treat the deliberations and action of the Senate as void and of no effect if its decision did not comport with his views and purposes? And yet, while acknowledging the intent was in his mind to hold as naught the judgment of the Senate if it did not concur with his own, and remove Mr. STANTON at all hazards, and as I charge it upon him here, as a fact no man can doubt, with the full knowledge also that the Senate understood that he was acting under the provisions of the Tenure of Office act, still thus deceiving them, when called to answer for a violation of that act in his solemn answer he makes the shameless avowal that he did transmit to the Senate of the United States a "message wherein he made known the orders aforesaid, and the reasons which induced the same, so far as the respondent then considered it material and necessary that the same should be set forth." True it is, there is not one word, one letter, one implication in that message that the President was not acting in good faith under the Tenure of Office act, and desiring the Senate to do the same. So the President of the United States, with a determination to assert at all hazards the tremendous power of removal of every officer, without the consent of the Senate, did not deem it "material or necessary" that the Senate should know that he had suspended Mr. STANTON indefinitely, against the provisions of the Tenure of Office act, with full intent, at all hazards, to remove him, and that the solemn deliberations of the Senate, which the President of the United States was then calling upon them to make in a matter of the highest governmental concern, were only to be of use in case they suited his purposes; that it was not "material or necessary" for the Senate to know that its high decision was futile and useless; that the President was playing fast and loose with this branch of the Government—a sort of "heads I win, tails you lose" game—which was never before exercised save by thimble-riggers and sharpers.

If ANDREW JOHNSON never committed any other offence—if we knew nothing of him save from this avowal—we should have a full picture of his mind and heart, painted in colors of living light, so that no man will ever mistake his mental and moral lineaments hereafter. Instead of open and frank dealing, as becomes the head of a great Government in every relation of life, and especially needful from the highest Executive officer of the Government to the highest Legislative branch thereof; instead of a manly, straightforward bearing, claiming openly and distinctly the rights which he believed pertained to his high office, and yielding to the other branches fairly and justly those which belong to them, we find him, upon his own written confession, keeping back his claims of power, concealing his motives, covering his purposes, attempting by indirection and subterfuge, to do that as the ruler of a great nation, which, if it be done at all, should have been boldly, in the face of day; and upon this position he must stand before the Senate and the country if they believe his answer, which I do not, that he had at that time these intents and purposes in his mind, and they are not the subterfuge and evasion and afterthought which a criminal brought to bay makes to escape the consequences of his act.

Senators! he asked you for time in which to make his answer. You gave him ten days; and this is the answer he makes. If he could do this in ten days what should we have had if you had given him forty? You show him a mercy in not extending the time for answer.

HOW VACANCIES ARE TO BE FILLED.

Passing from further consideration of the legality of the action of the respondent of removing Mr. STANTON from office in the manner and form and with the intent and purpose with which it has been done, let us now examine the appointment of Brevet Major-General LORENZO THOMAS, of the United States Army, as Secretary of War *ad interim*. I assume that it is not denied in any quarter that this *ad interim* appointment to this office is a mere creature of law, and if justified at all, is to be so under some act of Congress. Indeed, the respondent in his answer says that in the appointment of Gen. GRANT *ad interim*, he acted under the act of Feb. 13, 1795, and subject to its limitations. By the act of Aug. 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, (1st Statutes at Large, page 49,) "in case of any vacancy," no provision is made for an appointment of an *ad interim* Secretary. In that case the records and papers are to be turned over for safe-keeping to the Chief Clerk. This apparent omission to provide for an executive emergency, was attempted to be remedied by Congress of May 8, 1792, (1st Statutes, 281,) which provides:

"That in case of the death, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or Secretary of the War Department, or of any officer of either of the said departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease."

It will be observed that this act provides for vacancies by death, absence, or sickness only, whereby the head of a department, or any officer in it cannot perform his duty, but makes no provision for vacancy by removal. Two difficulties were found in that provision of law: First, that it provided only for enumerated vacancies; and also, it authorized the President to make an acting officer of any person for any length of time. To meet these difficulties the act of the 13th of February, 1795, was passed, (1st Stat. at Large, 415,) which provides:

"In case of vacancy, whereby the Secretaries or any officer in any of the departments cannot perform the duties of his office, the President may appoint any person to perform the duties for a period not exceeding six months."

Thus the law stood as to acting appointments in all of the departments (except the Navy and Interior, which had no provision for any person to act in place of the Secretary,) until the 19th of February, 1863, when, by the second section of an act approved at that date, (12th Stat. 646,) it was provided

That no person acting or assuming to act as a civil, military, or naval officer, shall have any money paid to him as salary in any office which is not authorized by some previously existing law.

The state of the law upon this subject at that point of time is thus: In case of death, absence, or sickness, or of any vacancy whereby a Secretary or other officer of the State, War, or Treasury Department could not perform the duties of the office, any person could be authorized by the President to perform those duties for the space of six months. For the Departments of the Interior and the Navy provision had been made for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, but no provision in case of vacancy in his office, and a restriction put upon any officers acting when not authorized by law, from receiving any salary whatever. To meet those omissions, and to meet the case of resignation of any officer of any executive department, and also to meet what was found to be a defect in allowing the President to appoint any person to those high offices for the space of six months, whether such person had any acquaintance with the duties of the department or not, an act was passed February 20, 1863, (12 Stat., p. 656,) which provides:

"That in case of the death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government or sickness of the head of an executive department, or of any officer of either of the said departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize the head of any other executive department, or other officer in either of said departments whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability shall cease."

Therefore, in case of the death, resignation, sickness, or absence of a head of an Executive department, whereby the incumbent could not perform the duties of his office, the President might authorize the head of another Executive department to perform the duties of the vacant office, and in case of like disability of any officer of an Executive department other than the head, the President might authorize an officer of the same department to perform his duties for the space of six months. It is remarkable that in all these statutes, from 1789 down, no provision is made for the case of a removal, or that anybody is empowered to act for the removed officer, the Chief Clerk being empowered to take charge of the books and papers only. Does not this series of acts, conclusively demonstrate a legislative construction of the Constitution that there could be no removal of the chief of an executive department by the act of the President, save by the nomination and appointment of his successor, if the Senate were in session, or a qualified appointment till the end of the next session if the vacancy happened or was made in recess?

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS.

Let us now apply this state of the law to the appointment of Major-Gen. THOMAS, Secretary of War *ad interim* by Executive order. Mr. STANTON had neither died nor resigned, was not sick nor absent. If he had been, under the act of March 3, 1863, which repeals all inconsistent acts, the President was authorized only to appoint the head of another executive department to fill the place *ad interim*. Such was not Gen. THOMAS. He was simply an officer of the army, the head of a bureau or department of the War Department, and not eligible under the law to be appointed, so that his appointment was an illegal and void act. There have been two cases of *ad interim* appointments which illustrate and confirm this position; the one was the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and the other the appointment of Gen. GRANT, *ad interim*, upon the suspension of Mr. STANTON, in August last. The appointment of Gen. SCOTT was legal, because that was done before the restraining act of March 2, 1863, which requires the detail of the head of another department to act *ad interim*. The appointment of Gen. GRANT to take the place of Mr. STANTON during his suspension would have been illegal under the acts I have cited, he being an officer of the army and not the head of a department, if it had not been authorized by the second section of the "Tenure of Civil Office act," which provides that in case of suspension, and no other, the President may designate "some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate." Now, Gen. GRANT was such "suitable person," and was properly enough appointed under that provision. This answers one ground of the defence which is taken by the President—that he did not suspend Mr. STANTON under the "Tenure of Office act," but by his general power of suspension and removal of an officer. If the President did not suspend STANTON under the "Tenure of Office act," because he deemed it unconstitutional and void, then there was no law authorizing him to appoint Gen. GRANT, and that appointment was unauthorized by law and a violation of his oath of office. But the Tenure of Civil Office bill by its express terms forbids any employment, authorization, or appointment of any person in civil office where the appointment is by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, while the Senate is in session. If this act is Constitutional, *i. e.*, if it is not so far in conflict with the paramount law of the land as to be inoperative and void, then the removal of Mr. STANTON and the appointment of General THOMAS are both in direct violation of it, and are declared by it to be high misdemeanors.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

The intent with which the President has done this is not doubtful, nor are we obliged to rely upon the principle of law that a man must be held to *intend* the legal consequences of all his acts. The President admits that he intended to set aside the Tenure of Office act, and thus contravene the Constitution, if that law was unconstitutional. Having shown that the President wilfully violated an act of Congress, without justification, both in the removal of STANTON and the appointment of THOMAS, for the purpose of obtaining wrongfully the possession of the War Office by force, if need be, and certainly by threats and intimidations, for the purpose of controlling its appropriation through its *ad interim* chiefly. Who shall say that ANDREW JOHNSON is not guilty of the high crime and misdemeanors charged against him in the first eight articles? The respondent makes answer to this view, that the President, believing this Civil Tenure bill to be unconstitutional, had a right to violate it for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Supreme Court for its adjudication. We are obliged, *in limine*, to ask the attention of the Senate to this consideration, that they may take it with them as our case goes forward. We claim that the question of the Constitutionality of any law of Congress is, upon this trial, a totally irrelevant one, because all the power or right in the President to judge upon any supposed conflict with an act of Congress with the paramount law of the Constitution is exhausted, when he has examined a bill sent him and returned it with his objections. If then passed over his veto, it becomes as valid as if in fact signed by him. The Constitution has provided three methods, all equally potent, by which a bill brought into either House may become law. 1. By passage by vote of both Houses in due form, with the President's signature. 2. By passage by vote of both Houses, in due form, and the President's neglect to return it in ten days with his objections. 3. By passage by vote of both Houses, in due form, a veto by the President, a reconsideration by both Houses, a passage by two-thirds vote. The Constitution substitutes this reconsideration and passage as an equivalent to the President's signature. After that he and all other officers must execute the law, whether in fact constitutional or not. For the President to refuse to execute a law duly passed because he thought it unconstitutional, after he had vetoed it for that reason, would, in effect, be for him to execute his veto and leave the law unexecuted. It may be said he may do this at his peril. True—but that peril is, to be impeached for violating his oath of office, as is now being done. If, indeed, laws duly passed by Congress affecting generally the welfare of any considerable portion of the people had been commonly, or as a usage, declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional, and, therefore, inoperative, there might seem to be some palliation, if not justification, to the Executive to refuse to execute a law, in order to have its constitutionality tested by the Court.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS.

It is possible to conceive of so flagrant a case of unconstitutionality as to be such shadow of justification to the Executive, provided one at the same time conceives an equally flagrant case of stupidity, ignorance and imbecility, or worse, in the Representatives of the people and in the Senate of the United States; but both conceptions are so rarely possible and absurd as not to furnish a ground of governmental action. How stands the fact? Has the Supreme Court so frequently declared the laws of Congress in conflict with the Constitution as to afford the President just ground for belief, or hope even, that the Court will do so in a given instance? I think I may safely assert, as a legal fact, that since the first decision of the Supreme Court till the day of this arraignment no law passed by Congress affecting the general welfare has ever, by the judgment of that Court, been set aside or held for nought because of unconstitutionality as the groundwork of its decision. In three cases only has the judgment of that Court been influenced by the supposed conflict between the law and the Constitution, and they were cases affecting the Court itself and its own duties, and where the law seemed to interfere with its own prerogatives. Touching privileges and prerogatives have been the shipwreck of many a wholesome law. It is the sore spot, the sensitive nerve of all tribunals, parliamentary or judicial.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The first case questioning the validity of a law of Congress is HAYBURN's, (2 Dallas, 409,) where the Court decided upon the unconstitutionality of the act of March 23, 1792, (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, p. 244,) which conferred upon the Court the power to decide upon and grant certificates of invalid pensions. The Court held that such power could not be conferred upon the Court as an original jurisdiction, the Court receiving all its original jurisdiction from the provisions of the Constitution. This decision would be nearly unintelligible, were it not explained in a note to the case in United States *vs.* Ferrara, (13 Howard, p. 52,) reporting United States *vs.* Todd, decided Feb. 17, 1794. We learn, however, from both cases the cause of this unintelligibility of the decision in HAYBURN's case. When the same question came up at the Circuit Court in New-York, the Judges being of opinion that the law could not be executed by them as Judges, because it was unconstitutional, yet determined to obey it until the case could be adjudicated by the whole Court. They therefore, not to violate the law, did execute it as Commissioners until it was repealed, which was done the next year. The Judges on the Circuit in Pennsylvania all united in a letter to the Executive, most humbly apologizing, with great regret, that their convictions of duty did not permit them to execute the law according to its terms, and took special care that this letter should accompany their decision, so that they might not be misunderstood. Both examples it would have been well for this respondent to have followed before he undertook to set himself to violate an act of Congress.

The next case where the Court decided upon any conflict between the Constitution and the law is Gordon *vs.* United States, tried in April, 1865, seventy-one years afterward, two Justices dissenting, without any opinion being delivered by the Court. The Court here dismissed an appeal from the Court of Claims, alleging that, under the Constitution, no appellate jurisdiction could be exercised over the Court of Claims, under an act of Congress which gave revisory power to the Secretary of the Treasury over a decision of the Court of Claims. This decision is little satisfactory, as it is wholly without argument or authority cited.

The next case is *ex parte* Garland, (4 Wallace, 333,) known as the Attorney's Oath case, where the Court decided that an attorney was not an officer of the United States, and, therefore, might practice before that Court without taking the test oath. The reasoning of the Court might throw doubt on the constitutionality of the law of Congress, but the decision of the invalidity of the law was not necessary to the decision of the case, which did not command a unanimity in the Court, as it certainly did not the assent of the Bar. Yet in this case it will be observed that the Court made a rule requiring the oath to be administered to the attorneys in obedience of the law, until it came before them in a cause duly brought up for decision. The Supreme Court obeyed the law up to the time it was set aside. They did not violate it to make a test case.

Here is another example to this respondent as to his duty in the case, which he will wish he had followed, I may venture to say, when he hears the judgment of the Senate upon the impeachment now pending. There are several other cases wherein the validity of acts of Congress have been discussed before the Supreme Court, but none where the decision has turned on that point. In Marbury *vs.* Madison (1 Cranch, 137,) Chief Justice MARSHALL dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, but took opportunity to deliver a chiding opinion against the administration of JEFFERSON before he did so. In the Dred Scott case, so familiar to the public, the Court decided it had no jurisdiction, but gave the Government and people a lecture upon their political duties. In the case of Fisher *vs.* Blight, (2 Cranch, 358,) the constitutionality of a law was very much discussed, but was held valid by the decision of the Court. In United States *vs.* Coombs, 2 Peters, 72,) although the power to declare a law of Congress in conflict with the Constitution was claimed in the opinion of the Court *Arguendo*, yet the law itself was sustained. The case of Pollard *vs.* Hagan, (3 Howard, 212,) and the two cases of Goodtitle *vs.* Kibbe, (9 Howard, 271,) Hallet *vs.* Beebe, (13 Howard, 25,) growing out of the same controversy, have been thought to impugn the validity of two private acts of Congress; but a careful examination will show that it was the operation and not the validity of the acts which came in question and made the basis of the decision.

Thus it will be seen that the Supreme Court, in three instances only, has apparently by its decision impugned the validity of an act of Congress because of conflict with the Constitution, and in each case the question of the rights and prerogatives of the Court or its officers has been in controversy. The cases where the constitutionality of an act of Congress has been doubted in the *obiter dicta* of the Court, but were not the basis of decision, are open to other criticisms. In Marbury *vs.* Madison, Chief Justice MARSHALL had just been serving as Secretary of State in an opposing Administration to the one whose acts he was trying to overturn as Chief Justice. In the Dred Scott case, Chief Justice TANEY, selected by Gen. JACKSON to remove the deposits, because his bitter partisanship would carry him through where DUANE halted and was removed, delivered the opinion of the Court, whose *obiter dicta* fanned the flame of dissension, which led to the civil war through which the people have just passed, and against that opinion the judgment of the country has long been recorded. When *ex parte* Garland was decided the country was just emerging from a conflict of arms, the passions and excitement of which had found their way upon the Bench, and some of the Judges, just coming from other service of the Government and from the war, brought with them opinions. But I forbear. I am treading on dangerous ground. Time has not yet laid its softening and correcting hand long enough upon this decision to allow me further to comment upon it in this presence.

Mr. President and Senators, can it be said that the possible doubts thrown on three or four acts of Congress as to their constitutionality, during a judicial experience of seventy-five years—hardly one to a generation—is a sufficient warrant to the President of the United States to set aside and violate any act of Congress whatever, upon the plea that he believed the Supreme Court would hold it unconstitutional when a case involving the question should come before it, and especially one much discussed on its passage, to which the whole mind of the country was turned during the progress of the discussion, upon which he had argued with all his power his constitutional objections, and which, after careful reconsideration, had been passed over his veto? Indeed, will you hear an argument as a Senate of the United States, a majority of whom voted for that very bill upon its constitutionality in the trial of an Executive officer for wilfully violating it before it had been doubted by any Courts. Bearing upon this question, however, it may be said that the President removed Mr. STANTON for the very purpose of testing the constitutionality of this law before the courts, and the question is asked, will you condemn him as for a crime for so doing? If this plea were a true one it ought not to avail; but it is a subterfuge. We shall show you that he has taken no step to submit the question to any court, although more than a year has elapsed since the passage of the act. On the contrary, the President has recognized its validity and acted upon it in every department of the Government, save in the War Department, and there except in regard to the head thereof solely. We shall show you he long ago caused all the forms of commissions and official bonds of all the civil officers of the Government to be altered to conform to its requirements. Indeed, the fact will not be denied—nay, in the very case of Mr. STANTON—he suspended him under its provisions and asked the Senate, before whom he is now being tried for its violation, to pass upon the sufficiency of his reasons for acting under it in so doing according to its terms yet rendered reckless and mad by the patience of Congress under his usurpation of other powers, and his disregard of other laws, he boldly avowed in his letter to the General of the Army that he intended to disregard its provisions, and summons the commander of the troops of this Department to seduce him from his duty, so as to be able to command, in violation of another act of Congress, sufficient military power to enforce his unwarranted decrees. The President knew, or ought to have known; his official admirer, who now appears as his counsel, could, and did tell him, doubtless, that he alone, as Attorney-General, could file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to determine this question of the validity of a law. Mr. STANTON, if ejected from office, was without remedy, because a series of decisions has settled the law to be that an ejected officer cannot reinstate himself either by *quo warranto, mandamus*, or other appropriate remedy in the courts.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE DONE.

If the President had really desired solely to test the constitutionality of the law or his legal right to remove Mr. STANTON, instead of his defiant message to the Senate of the 21st of February, informing them of the removal, but not suggesting this purpose, which is thus shown to be an afterthought, he would have said in substance: "Gentlemen of the Senate, in order to test the constitutionality of the law entitled 'An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices,' which I verily believe to be unconstitutional and void, I have issued an order of removal of E. M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of the Department of War. I felt myself constrained to make this removal, lest Mr. STANTON should answer the information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, which I intend the Attorney-General shall file at an early day, by saying that he holds the office of Secretary of War by the appointment and authority of President LINCOLN, which has never been revoked. Anxious that there shall be no collision or disagreement between the general departments of the Government and the Executive, I lay before the Senate this message, that the reasons for my action, as well as the action itself, for the purpose indicated." Had the Senate received such a message, the Representatives of the people might never have deemed it necessary to impeach the President for such an act to insure the safety of the country, even if they had denied the accuracy of his legal positions. On the contrary, he issued a letter of removal, peremptory in form, intended to be so in effect, ordered an officer of the Army, LORENZO THOMAS, to take possession of the office and eject the incumbent, which he claimed he would do by force, even at the risk of inaugurating insurrection, civil commotion and war. Whatever may be the decision of the legal question involved when the case comes before the final judicial tribunal, who shall say that such conduct of the Executive under the circumstances, and under the light of the history of current events and the concomitant action, is not in ANDREW JOHNSON a high crime and misdemeanor. Imagine, if it were possible, the consequences of a decision by the Senate in the negative—a verdict of not guilty upon this proposition. A law is deliberately passed with all the form of legislative procedure, is presented to the President for his signature, is returned by him to Congress with his objections, is thereupon reconsidered, and by a yea and nay vote of three-quarters of the representatives of the people in the popular branch, and three-fourths of the Senators representing the States in the higher branch, is passed again, notwithstanding the veto; is acquiesced in by the President, by all departments of the Government conforming thereto for quite a year, no court having doubted its validity. Now its provisions are wilfully and designedly violated by the President with intent to usurp to himself the very powers which the law was designed to limit, for the purpose of displacing a meritorious officer whom the Senate had just before determined ought and should not be removed for which high-handed act the President is impeached in the name of all the people of the United States, by three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and presented at the bar of the Senate, and by the same Senate that passed the law, nay more, by the very Senators who, when the proceeding came to their knowledge, after a redeliberation of many hours, solemnly declared the act unlawful and in violation of the Constitution. That act of usurpation is declared not to be a high misdemeanor in office by their solemn verdict of not guilty upon their oaths. Would not such a judgment be a conscious self-abnegation of the intelligent capacity of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled to frame laws for their guidance, in accordance with the principle and terms of their Constitution and frame of their Government? Would it not be a notification—an invitation, rather—standing to all time, to any bold, bad, aspiring man to seize the liberties of the people which they had shown themselves incapable of maintaining or defending and playing the *rôle* of a Cæsar or Napoleon here to establish a despotism, while this the last and greatest experiment of freedom and equality of right in the people following the long line of benighted republics sink to its tomb under the blows of usurped power from which free representative government shall arise to the light of a morn of resurrection never more, never more forever!

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. EMORY.

Article ninth charges that Major-Gen. EMORY, being in command of the military department of Washington, the President called him before him and instructed him that the act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all orders from the President shall be issued through the general of the army, was unconstitutional and inconsistent with his commission, with intent to induce EMORY to take orders directly from himself, and thus hinder the execution of the Civil Tenure act, and to prevent Mr. STANTON from holding his office of Secretary of War. If the transaction set forth in this article stood alone we might well admit that doubts might arise as to the sufficiency of the proof. But the surroundings are so pointed and significant as to leave no doubt on the mind of an impartial man, as to the intent and purposes of the President. No one would say that the President might not properly send to the Commander of this Department to make inquiry as of the disposition of his forces, but the question is with what intent and purpose did the President send for General EMORY at the time he did? Time, here, is an important element of the act. Congress had passed an act in March, 1867, restraining the President from issuing military orders, save through the General of the army. The President had protested against that act. On the 12th of August he had attempted to get possession of the War Office by the removal of the incumbent, but could only do so by appointing the General of the army thereto. Failing in his attempt to get full possession of the office through the Senate, he had determined, as he admits, to remove STANTON at all hazards, and endeavored to prevail on the General to aid him in so doing. He declines. For that, the respondent quarrels with him, denounces him in the newspapers, and accuses him of bad faith and untruthfulness. Thereupon, asserting his prerogatives as Commander-in-Chief, he creates a new Military Department of the Atlantic. He attempts to bribe Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN to take command of it, by promotion to the rank of General by brevet, trusting that his military services would compel the Senate to confirm him. If the respondent can get a General by brevet appointed, he can then by simple order put him on duty according to his brevet rank and thus have a General of the army in command at Washington, through whom he can thus transmit his orders and comply with the act which he did not dare to transgress, as he had approved it, and get rid of the hated Gen. GRANT. SHERMAN spurned the bribe. The respondent, not discouraged, appointed Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS to the same brevet rank, but THOMAS declined. What stimulated the ardor of the President just at that time, almost three years after the war closed, but just after the Senate reinstated STANTON, to reward military services by the appointment of generals by brevet? Why did his zeal for promotion take that form and no other? There are many other meritorious officers of lower rank desirous of promotion. The purpose is evident to every thinking mind. He had determined to set aside GRANT, with whom he had quarreled, either by force or fraud, either in conformity with or in spite of the act of Congress, and control the military power of the country. On the 21st of February (for all these events cluster nearly about the same point of time) he appoints LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War and orders STANTON out of the office; STANTON refuses to go; THOMAS is about the streets declaring that he will put him out by force—"kick him out"—he has caught his master's word.

On the evening of the 21st a resolution looking to impeachment is offered in the House. The President, on the morning of the 22d, "as early as practicable," is seized with a sudden desire to know how many troops there were in Washington. What for, just then? Was that all he wanted to know? If so, his Adjutant-General could have given him the official morning report, which would have shown the condition and station of every man. But that was not all. He directs the commander of the department to come "as early as practicable." Why this haste to learn the number of troops? Observe, the order does not go through Gen. GRANT, as by law it ought to have done. Gen. EMORY not knowing what is wanted, of course obeyed the order as soon as possible. The President asked him if he remembered the conversation which he had with him when he first took command of the department, as to the strength of the garrison of Washington, and the general disposition of troops in the Department. EMORY replied, that "he did distinctly;" that was last September. Then, after explaining to him fully as to all the changes, the President asked for recent changes of troops. EMORY denied they could have been made without the order going through him, and then, with soldierly frankness, (as he evidently suspected what the President was after,) said by law no order could come to him save through the General of the Army, and that had been approved by the President, and promulgated in a General Order No. 17. The President wished to see it. It was produced. Gen. EMORY says: "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order or act." Why a favor to EMORY? Because he feared that he was to be called upon by the President to do something in contravention of the law. The President read it and said: "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of your commission." EMORY then said: "That is not a matter for the officers to determine; there was the order sent to us approved by him, and we were all governed by that order." He said, "Am I to understand, then, that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through Gen. GRANT?" Gen. EMORY then made the President a short speech, telling him that the officers of the army had been consulting lawyers on the subject—REVERDY JOHNSON and ROBERT J. WALKER—and were advised they were bound to obey that order. Said he, "I think it right to tell you the army are a unit on this subject." After a short pause, "seeing there was nothing more to say," Gen. EMORY left. What made all the officers consult lawyers about obeying a law of the United States? What influence had been at work with them? The course of the President. In his message to Congress in December, he had declared that the time might come when he would resist a law of Congress by force. How could Gen. EMORY tell that, in the judgment of the President, that time had not come, and hence was anxious to assure the President that he could not oppose the law?

In his answer to the first article, he asserts that he had fully come to the conclusion to remove Mr. STANTON at all events, notwithstanding the law and the action of the Senate; in other words, he intended to make, and did make, executive resistance to the law, duly enacted. The consequences of such resistance, he has told us in his messages. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst evils. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights and maintain them, regardless of all consequences. He admits, in substance, that he told EMORY that the law was wholly unconstitutional, and in effect, took away all his power as Commander-in-Chief. Was it not such a law as he had declared he would resist? Do you not believe that if Gen. EMORY had yielded in the least to his suggestions the President would have offered him promotion to bind him to his purposes, as he did SHERMAN and THOMAS? Pray remember that this is not the case of one gentleman conversing with another on moot questions of law; but it is the President, the Commander-in-Chief, "the fountain of all honor and source of all power," in the eye of a military officer, teaching that officer to disobey a law which he himself has determined is void, with the power to promote the officer if he finds him an apt pupil. Is it not a high misdemeanor for the President to assume to instruct the officers of the army that the laws of Congress are not to be obeyed?

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

Article 10 alleges that, intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, and to bring into disgrace and contempt the Congress of the United States, and to destroy confidence in and to excite odium against Congress and its laws, he, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, made divers speeches set out therein, whereby he brought the office of President into contempt, ridicule and disgrace. To sustain these charges, there will be put in evidence the short-hand notes of reporters in each instance, who took these speeches, or examined the sworn copies thereof, and one instance where the speech was examined and corrected by the private secretary of the President himself. To the charges of this article the respondent answers that a convention of delegates, of whom he does not say, sat in Philadelphia for certain political purposes mentioned, and appointed a committee to wait upon the respondent as President of the United States; that they were received, and by their Chairman, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, then and now a Senator of the United States, addressed the respondent in a speech, a copy of which the respondent believes from a substantially correct report is made a part of the answer; that the respondent made a reply to the address of the Committee. While, however, he gives us in his answer a copy of the speech made to him by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, taken from a newspaper, he wholly omits to give us an authorized version of his own speech, about which he may be supposed to know quite as much, and thus saved us some testimony. He does not admit that the extracts from his speech in the article are correct, nor does he deny that they are so. In regard to the speech at Cleveland, he again does not admit that the extracts correctly or justly present his speech; but, again, he does not deny that it does so far as the same is set out.

As to the speech at St. Louis, he does not deny that he made it—says only that he does not admit it, and requires, in each case, that the whole speech shall be proved. In that, I beg leave to assure him and the Senate, his wishes shall be gratified to their fullest fruition. The Senate shall see the performance, so far as is in our power to photograph the scene by evidence, on all those occasions, and shall hear every material word that he said. His defence, however, to the article is, that "he felt himself in duty bound to express opinions of and concerning the public character, conduct, views, purposes, motives and tendencies of all men engaged in the public service, as well in Congress as otherwise," "and that for anything he may have said on either of these occasions he is justified under the constitutional right of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, and is not subject to question, inquisition, impeachment or inculpation in any manner or form whatsoever." He denies, however, that, by reason of any matter in said article or its specifications alleged, he has said or done anything indecent or unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, or tending to bring his high office into contempt, ridicule or disgrace.

The issue, then, finally is this: That those utterances of his, in the manner and form in which they are alleged to have been made, and under the circumstances and at the time they were made, are decent and becoming the President of the United States, and do not tend to bring the office into ridicule and disgrace. We accept the issues. They are two: First, that he has the right to say what he did of Congress in the exercise of freedom of speech; and, second, that what he did say in those speeches were a highly gentlemanlike and proper performance in a citizen and still more becoming in a President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S DENUNCIATION OF CONGRESS.

Let us first consider the graver matter of the assertion of the right to cast contumely upon Congress, to denounce it as a "body hanging on the verge of the Government;" "pretending to be a Congress, when in fact it was not a Congress;" "a Congress pretending to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion," "and make a disruption of the States inevitable;" "a Congress in a minority assuming to exercise power, which if allowed to be consummated, would result in despotism and monarchy itself;" "a Congress which had done everything to prevent the union of the States;" "a Congress factious and domineering;" "a radical Congress, which gave origin to another rebellion;" "a Congress upon whose skirts was every drop of blood that was shed in the New-Orleans riots." You will find these denunciations had a deeper meaning than mere expressions of opinion. It may be taken as an axiom in the affairs of nations that no usurper has ever seized upon the legislature of his country until he has familiarized the people with the possibility of so doing by vituperating and decrying it. Denunciatory attacks upon the legislature have always preceded, slanderous abuse of the individuals comprising it, have always accompanied a seizure by a despot of the legislative power of a country. Two memorable examples in modern history will spring to the recollection of every man. Before CROMWELL drove out by the bayonet the Parliament of England, he and his partizans had denounced it, decried it, and defamed it, and thus brought it into ridicule and contempt. He vilified

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

[Advertisement.]

A HAT!—A HAT!—A gentleman is always known by his taste in hats, and the natural inference is that he must be a gentleman whose hat is as unimpeachable as if it came from KNOX, the hatter of New-York. Everybody knows that KNOX is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., the place to get an excellent hat of the latest style.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	March 31	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	April 2	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	April 4	New-York	London.
Borussia	April 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Europe	April 4	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	April 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	April 2	New-York	Havana.
Virgo	April 4	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on her Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—James McNickers and wife, Mrs. Scott, Miss E. Scott, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mrs. Ball, Miss Mary Ann Neale, Miss Hanlon, Alfred Allen, L. G. Neale, Capt. Beasten, Capt. Gardner, Rev. Mr. Clifford, Oscar Leroy, H. S. Parker, Pedro Bearez, R. T. Blackburn, Alexander Kirkland, John Parnell, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Munch, Mr. Mcsweeny.

MARCH 30—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—J. G. Scohornberg, H. S. Samuels, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Woodside, Henry Alexander.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 23 | Moon sets.... 1 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 47 | Gov. Island.. 1 36 | Hell Gate.... 3 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Allemannia, (Ham.,) Bardora, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Barks Scrimner, (Norw.,) Viken, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hellespont, Bridges, Cadiz, F. H. Gibbons; Stampede, (Br.,) Jewett, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Mariposa, Leighton, Caibarien, Simpson & Clapp; Helen G. Rich, Strout, Arroyo, P. R., Warren Ray; Louisa Covell, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl.

Schooners Nicanor, Hannah, New-Bedford; Abby Thaxter, Lane, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.; Albert Treat, Sawyer, Philadelphia, Snow & Richardson; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; D. S. Williams, Raion, Baltimore, G. N. Stranahan; Mary Steele, Higgins, Point-au-Petre, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Macdonald, Glasgow 11th inst., via Moville 12th, with mdse. and 503 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales; 17th, lat. 52 37 N., lon. 29 13 W., passed steamship Hibernia, bound east; 25th, lat. 42 19, lon. 58 68 W., steamship City of London, bound east.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Haskell, Liverpool March 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 18, passed steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 49 33, passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston March 20, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 21st inst., 11:30 A. M., lat. 28 14, lon. 92 18, passed steamship Euterpe, with crank-pin broken, steaming slowly, probably with one engine, and heading for New-Orleans; 23d, passed steamship Lodona, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Rowland, San Francisco Nov. 29, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 28, crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 2. Had heavy weather on the passage; carried away jibboom, foretopmast-head, fore and maintopgallantmast maintopgallant and royal yards, sprung foretopsail yard, split sails, stove deck-house, &c. Feb. 12, died of disease of the heart, Alexander Toombs, cook, (colored,) native of London, Eng. Took pilot from boat E. C. Ney) 75 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Ship Ben Voirlich, (Br.,) Jenkins, Padang Dec. 4, with mdse. to Hallet & Robbins. Passed Cape of Goo Hope Jan. 23, St. Helena Feb. 8, crossed the equator Feb. 25, in lon. 32.

Ship Constellation, Sears, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. to Chas. Carow. Is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Bark Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdan, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roone Bros. & Coffey. The brigs Gipsey and H. T. Town sailed for New-York the day previous.

Bark Hope, Clauson, Zaza 28 ds., with sugar to Wm. Welch. March 21, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. W.; had to lay to for 3 ds.; was driven 150 miles S. E.

Bark Strathspey, (Br.,) Clark, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to R. L. & A. Stuart.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Hout, Para 23 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Firm, (Br.,) Lescenneur, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides to Geo. Moke. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales; carried away foresail.

Brig Howard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Heney & Ball. Sld. in co. with bark Custuloge.

Brig Marino, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lindgren, Caibarien 19 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gan.

Brig Laura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carmichle, Gores, S C. A., 28 ds., with peanuts to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig C. Mathews, Lund, Newport.

Schr. Allen Middleton, (of Providence, R. I.,) Ames, Tampico Feb. 22, and Matanzas March 11, with mdse. to master. March 20, off Chincoteague, had a severe N. E. gale; lost jib trysail and split foresail; filled cabin with water; scudded for 24 hours under bare poles.

Schr. Carrie A. Clark, Kehoe, Utilla 16 ds., with mdse. to G. Wessels. March 26, had a N. E. gale; carried away foresail.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Jacmel 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Thomas H. Faile, Phillips, Elizabethport, for West Farms.
Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. G. W. Rawley, Rawley, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Rich Spencer, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Trade Wind, Hoffman, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Olive Branch, Avery, Salem, with fish to Jed Eyre & Co.
Schr. E. Ware, Wemyss, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Warren C. Nelson, Snow, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ann S. Brown, Fitch, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Forest, Groven, Belfast.
Schr. Frank Howard, Turpum, Bath.
Schr. Bengal, Judson, Rockland.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester.
Schr. Ida White, Knoch, Smithtown.
Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. R. H. Coob, Bliss, Calais.
Schr. Clarabel, Sturges, Boston.
Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Rockland.
Schr. Albion, Shaw, Rockland.
Schr. Milton, Saymond, Milford.
Schr. J. C. Fiton, ——, Boston, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jonathan Con, Crosby, Pawtucket.
Schr. James Conner, Miller, Eastport.
Schr. Charles, Low, St. George's Bank.
Schr. David Crowell, Wilson, Flushing.
Schr. Hickory, ——, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Almira, Harrold, Glen Cove.
Schr. Charlie, Davis, Southport.
Schr. Willie, Jones, Northport.
Schr. Townsend S. Jackson, Averill, Whitestone.
Schr. Morning Star, ——, St. George's Bank.
Schr. Franklin Treat, Abbott, Frankfort, Me.
Schr. Wilson Carman, Dunbar, St. George's Bank.
Schr. Catherine Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.
Schr. Hero, Hutchings, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Globe, Deering, Providence.
Schr. Angeline Vancleaf, Heath, Boston.
Schr. G. W. Pierce, Brown, Portland.
Schr. Whistler, Heath, Boston.
Schr. Kossuth, Burgess, Newport.
Schr. A. L. Fitch, Gates, Portland, for Keyport.
Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.
Schr. A. H. Aiken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Kate Callahan, McEvery, Elizabethport.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport.
Schr. R. T. Graham, Stoniff, Virginia.
Schr. Neo, Bunker, Portland.
Schr. Clara, Barrett, Providence.
Schr. Viola, Sherman, Boston.
Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston.
Schr. Lady Jane, Scofied, Elizabethport.
Schr. Victorine, Creighton, Elizabethport.
Schr. Foam, Homan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Terry, Edwards, Boston.
Schr. Erastus Brainard, Wells, Portland.
Schr. Ellen Forrester, Allen, Rockland.
Schr. J. K. Mundell, Warren, George's Banks.

SANDY HOOK, sunset.—Ship Constellation, from Liverpool, and a Pruss. bark, anchored at the S. W Spit, bound in; 2 barks, 6 brigs and a number of schrs anchored in the bay, bound out. Wind light, N. E.

Below.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, from Liverpool, to Williams & Guion.

Ship White Swallow, Knowles, Manila Dec. 9.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 30.—Arr. steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool; brig Abby C. Titcomb, Sagua.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Arr. schr. Lilly, from New-York; off the port, ship R. H. Tucker, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30.—Arr. schrs. Water Lilly, from Rio for Baltimore; Emma, Baltimore for Boston; brigs Julia C. Arey, for Portland; Paragon, for West Indies.

A heavy N. E. gale is prevailing, and the steamers Japan and Niagara, for New-York, are in the Roads for a harbor.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Arr. steamship Herman Livingston, from New-York; barks G. L. Enwood, Lewis Florence Turner, W. H. White, New-York; ships Isabella Saunders, Cadiz; John Harvey, Havre.

WILMINGTON, March 30.—Cld. steamships Lucille from Baltimore; Pioneer, Philadelphia; Mary Sanford New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Coquette, stranded on Long Beach, N. J., was bilged and filled with water within 15 minutes after she struck. The New-York Submarine Company have discharged the cargo. The weather has been very unfavorable to work on the wreck, the wind being from the eastward: and though the bottom is out of her, Capt. John Waters, agent of the Company, is in hopes of saving the vessel.

The bark Giorgia, from Trieste, which arrived yesterday, is consigned to Slocovich & Smith, and not as before reported.

BOSTON, March 30.—The steamer Glaucus, from New-York for Boston, which was ashore on Block Island, was got off Sunday night and proceeded for her destination.

Spoken, &c.

Conference—Br. ship, from Callao 84 ds., for Cork, Feb. 21, lat. 25 50 S., lon. 34 10 W.

B. C. Redmond—brig, March 22, lat. 36 41, lon. 73 14.

Eileen Middleton—schr., from Mexico for New-York, with loss of all sails, March 23, lat. 33 23, lon. 69 50.

Iris—brig, from Barbados for Boston, March 19, lat. 29 41, lon. 69 20.

John Bryant—ship, from Cardiff 35 ds., for Callao, Feb. 28, lat. 12 47 S., lon. 31 40 W.

Lydia H. Cole—brig, bound south, was seen March 21, lat. 32 50, lon. 71 41.

Mississippi—steamship, strg. S. S. E., March 25, lat. 34 17 N., lon. 73 16 W.

Petro—brig, no date, lat. 38 N., lon. 72 W.

Sophie Helene—Ham. bark, 24 ds. out from Valparaiso, bound to Liverpool, Feb. 3, lat. 51 24 S., lon. 82 48 W.

Shamrock—bark, from San Francisco 105 ds., for Havre, Feb. 10, lat. 38 44, lon. 35 49.

Willie Dill—schr., hence for Wilmington, N. C., March 23, lat. 33, lon. 73 30.

White Swallow—ship, from Manilla for New-York, 97 ds. out, March 15, lat. 25 34 N., lon. 63 43 W.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, March 15, brigs Nellie, Neptune's Bride, for New-York in 7 days; Alpha, for do.; U. S. storeship Purveyor and U. S. steam-frigate Monongahela would be launched March 18.

At Para, March 6, schr. J. Panger, for New-York in 8 days.

ON BROADWAY.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE ON

Wednesday, 1st of April,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

500 Cases of Prints,

500 Bales Brown Sheetings,

300 Cases Bleached Shirtings.

ALSO,

Their usual Stocks of Goods, including

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FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME-STREET.

White China Dinner Sets, second choice, 143 pieces, good style	$35
White China Tea Sets, second choice, 44 pieces	$7
White China Tea Cups and Saucers, per dozen	$2
White and Gold China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$11
Plain Goblets, Cut Bottom, per dozen	$1 75
Colored Finger Bowls, per dozen	$2
Service of Cut Glass, viz.: 12 Goblets, 12 Champs, 12 Wines, 12 Clarets, 2 Decanters, 2 Salts	$24
Service of Engraved Glass, Same number of pieces	$35
Decorated Dinner Sets, $75 and upward.	
Parisian Granite China Dinner and Tea Sets, 136 pieces	$25
Parisian Granite Chamber Sets, 11 pieces	$4

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HAND-PLATED AND BRONZED DOOR KNOBS,
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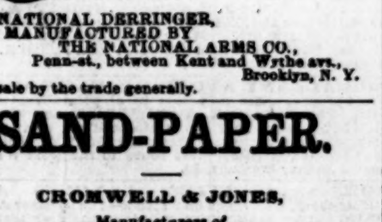

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Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 251, March 30, 1868.
40, 63, 76, 71, 43, 32, 39, 15, 44, 18, 46, 60, 3.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 252, March 30, 1868.
9, 34, 31, 75, 19, 59, 62, 71, 46, 11, 22, 38.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 303, March 30, 1868.
54, 21, 41, 12, 47, 57, 48, 68, 60, 49, 10.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 304, March 30, 1868.
70, 46, 38, 52, 6, 21, 65, 8, 29, 61, 36, 18.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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CIRCULARS AND ALL INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
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OPEN THE PRESENT SEASON WITH an unusually large stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description, together with an extensive assortment of fine piece goods. Every novelty, both of style and material, will be found in the stock, while the large range of sizes renders perfect fitting almost a certainty. This, however, is guaranteed in both Ready-made and Ordered Garments.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, At the most Reasonable Prices.
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SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Fine Silk Mixtures and Tricots.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Cassimere, Melton and Scotch Tweeds.
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SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Inverness and Glengary Capes.
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SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Made to Measure, at short notice.
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SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Every garment warranted.
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SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. For Home and School Wear.
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SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Made to Measure, at short notice.
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FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Neglige and Undershirts, Paper and Linen Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

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The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
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